

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 40. No. 11

THIRD SERIES

8 APRIL 1933

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Photo by H.M.O.W.

TINTERN ABBEY

A building preserved by the Ancient Monuments Department of H.M. Office of Works

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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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Journal

On Monday last the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, that the composition of the Standing Committee to advise the Commissioners of Crown Lands in connection with the development of the Crown's urban property had now been settled as follows: Lord Gorell (chairman), Lord Jessel, Mr. Frank Pick, Sir Raymond Unwin, Sir John Oakley and Mr. E. V. Lucas. The terms of reference for the Committee were stated to be as follows: "To advise the Commissioners of Crown Lands on questions remitted to them by the Commissioners relating to the development of the Crown's urban estates, with particular reference to æsthetic and similar considerations of public interest."

The Prime Minister also stated that it was understood that it was open to the Committee, if they so wished, to offer advice on any matters of public interest, affecting property administered by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, other than those arising on cases formally remitted to them, and that the Committee would have powers to co-opt *ad hoc* for purposes of consultation, that its reports would be regarded as confidential and that the appointment of the Committee in no way affected the arrangements as regards the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

We know that in recording our pleasure and confidence in Sir Raymond Unwin's appointment to the Committee we are expressing the feelings of the whole profession.

We regret to announce the death of Sir John Simpson, President of the R.I.B.A. 1919-1921, Past-President of the Franco-British Union of Architects and Corresponding Member of the Société Centrale des Architectes Français and of the Société des Architectes diplômés par le Gouvernement. We will publish a full obituary notice in the next JOURNAL.

Mr. T. H. B. Scott [F.], has been honoured by His Majesty the King of the Belgians with the Order of Leopold II for his services in designing the Belgian War Memorial to Belgian soldiers who died of wounds in this country.

The exhibition of photographs of the work of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works, which is at present being held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, is the most emphatic testimony to Sir Charles Peers, the recipient this year of the Royal Gold Medal, and to the many skilled architects, archæologists and craftsmen who work with him. The photographs illustrate admirably both the extent and the importance of the buildings that have been subject to official care and to a discerning eye they show the superb way in which this difficult work has been carried out with equal feeling for historical associations and æsthetic quality, and damage to no sentiment except the sentiments of those who as tenaciously as the subject of their admiration cling romantically to the ivy-mantled tower as the ideal of what an old castle or abbey should be; but on that wisdom allows no compromise.

Literary sentiment may in some be more easily stirred by the sight of ruin and decay than by a well-kept sward and skilfully preserved masonry and a plan disinterred from centuries of accumulated rubbish, but a new and infinitely more valuable sentiment has grown that can appreciate the past as a lesson for the future and which assesses æsthetic values more truly and more genuinely than the old sentiment which depended on a garment of neglect and eeriness to give savour to what in other ways it was incapable of understanding. Those who now visit Byland, Tintern or Rievaulx, or any of the other buildings in Sir Charles's care are shown not only what is, but by architectural inference have more chance than ever before of discovering what was—as Sir Charles Peers says in the account of the exhibition which he has written

and which is printed on another page: "The recovery and demonstration of its plan adds enormous significance to an abandoned building, and though it can never recall it to life it can show to all and sundry what life has been."

We hope that everyone who is able to do so will pay a visit to the R.I.B.A. Galleries before the exhibition closes on 12 April.

For many years town planners have preached to a seemingly heedless public the dangers of uncontrolled development, but, as always, the public, lacking in faith and generally incapable of reason, pays no attention to preachers and prophets unless roused by a sign from Heaven. In the last few weeks we have had two potent signs which seem to have served their purpose admirably of stirring opinion to some idea of the absolute necessity for architectural foresight and for a considered plan for London. Though the crises provoked by stupid official action—and inaction—in one place and by the prospect of uncontrolled private action damaging to amenity in another are surrounded by innumerable problems which we cannot discuss here, their value as stimulants of opinion, and we hope action too, cannot be over-rated.

However important may be the "National Processional Way" and "The Centre of Empire," to use the clichés which have served to describe The Mall and Parliament Square, there are ten thousand sites in London and about England whose value is hardly less, although they are never in the public eye. For one hundred people who realise the disaster that would be caused by the intrusion of an office building on the Abingdon Street site, perhaps not one person realises, or is prepared to act by his realisation, that almost as vital damage is being caused almost daily by other though less dramatic offences against amenity, such as the unplanned intrusion of a factory into a residential area. A building in Westminster does indeed affect us all, but in a lofty and impersonal way, a factory with its traffic and noise and fumes affects immediately and no less direly several of thousands of voiceless people who, even if they objected, have neither the prestige nor the opportunity to make effective protest at a cruel threat to their amenities. An ill-placed building anywhere is a curse on the lack of sensibility of our time.

The machinery exists to make planning a reality, and the London County Council deserves congratulations

for its prompt action in making use of it in Westminster. Every part of the county must, however, be considered with equal care. No democratic body can act unstimulated by public opinion, so the first step is for all who, like architects, have the training and the perspicacity to appreciate the issues involved to give the full weight of their influence to help in germinating such a demand that action will be inevitable.

On Thursday 30 March His Majesty the King opened the new wing of the National Portrait Gallery, a magnificent gift to the Nation from Lord Duveen of Millbank, which has made possible at last a reorganisation which has been urgently needed almost ever since the gallery was first opened in 1890 and which, with every succeeding year, has grown more vitally necessary. Now, not only has it been made possible to arrange the portraits in an unbroken historic sequence from the beginning of the sixteenth to the end of the nineteenth century, as has been done on the top floor of the gallery, but it has also been made possible to arrange a separate sequence according to the occupations of the persons depicted. The first floor has been designed for this purpose as a series of small octagonal and hexagonal rooms in one of which we may see together Vanbrugh, Kent, Gibbs and Chambers and Soane among the other famous artists of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and in the neighbouring rooms the men of letters and the scientists who were their contemporaries. Perhaps one of the most striking rooms is that in which are arranged together the wonderful group of Roubilliac terra cotta busts. Artistic perception and realistic technique have never met together in more satisfying unity than in these sculptured portraits.

Mr. Roger Eliot Fry, M.A., Hon Fellow of King's College, has been appointed Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge in succession to the late Professor E. S. Prior.

Once again we draw attention to the Notes from the Information Bureau of the Building Research Station which are issued as a supplement to the JOURNAL. The new series has a new title chosen for its obvious descriptive merits and in order to provide some more manageable alternative to the official designation so that in daily office use "QUESTIONS and ANSWERS" may become a much used and valued reference, as indeed they deserve.



THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL

PRESENTATION TO SIR CHARLES REED PEERS, *Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., M.A., F.R.I.B.A.,*
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 3 APRIL 1933

THE PRESIDENT, SIR RAYMOND UNWIN, IN THE CHAIR

THE PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said: One of the great poets of the Victorian era, in which the earlier half of my time fell, when wishing to recreate the illusion of a beauty in life, which he felt had then passed away, called on his readers to

"Forget six counties overhung with smoke,
Forget the snorting steam and piston stroke,
Forget the spreading of the hideous town."

Were William Morris with us to-night, how much more would there be which he would ask us to forget! For the tide of material progress marked by the mass production of so many things which ill deserve the name of goods, has continued to flow since his day. However much we may appreciate the wonders of its scientific attainment and the vast abundance of its products, however highly we may rate the civilising influence of this progress, nevertheless we must recognise how uncongenial is the atmosphere created by this phase of evolution, for the flourishing of art and architecture as understood by Morris. He was so convinced that beauty

could not pervade all work in a society dominated by the pursuit of material possessions, that he forsook his rôle of "the idle singer," and did strive "to set the crooked straight." How hard he strove, but few of us now remember. But the time was not ripe; the flowing tide cannot so be stayed. This Morris lived to realise, and he devoted his remaining strength to other purposes. But tides do turn, even the highest! We are at least nearer the turn to-day; indeed, watching anxiously since those days, I seem to recognise more signs of high water in the flood of material progress than at any previous time. In those early days the tide had not yet submerged Malthus and the terror of food scarcity; to-day, the flood of abundance threatens to overflow all banks, and it is the scarcity of work which is our bogey! To that problem the answer will be found not merely in shortening the hours of labour, though that may be good in moderation, *but in their gladdening*; as Morris foresaw when he wrote:—

"Then a man shall work and bethink him, and rejoice in the deeds of his hand."

From that pleasure of the workman in his work, and

from the resulting joy in life, Morris believed that any general revival of the love of beauty, and the power to create it, must spring. If indeed we have solved the problem of abundance, surely the time is near when we may learn to share this abundance more evenly, and to enjoy it more completely. In that day there will be found in the joy of creative work and pleasure in its perfection an unlimited opening for that unemployed labour, which to-day, through the tentative efforts of "production for use," outside the commercial machine, is just beginning to realise dimly the possibilities.

To-night, like that poet, I am asking you to forget this tide, and much else; except so far as it may help us to realise, as Morris did, the importance of tending the flame still flickering in that lamp of beauty, of preserving and handing on undamaged all of building and equipment that still bears in its comeliness the impress of work done under different conditions and inspired by different impulses.

When in 1877 Morris, despairing of any immediate turn in the tide, helped to found the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, which Mr. Powys now so ably conducts, he was concerned indeed for their preservation, but even more concerned to protect them from restoration! I need only recall the restoration and re-restoration of St. Mary's spire in the High at Oxford to remind you of the controversy, in which there figured the distinguished architect and Gold Medallist, Sir Thomas Jackson, from whom our guest to-night, Sir Charles Peers, received his early architectural training. To quote from Morris's statement of the Society's principles: "In fine, to treat our ancient buildings as monu-



SIR CHARLES REED PEERS

ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIST 1933

ments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying. Thus and thus only... can we protect our ancient buildings and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us."

I crave your pardon for so long an introduction; my excuse must be the desire to enhance the worthiness of the little ceremony I have to perform to-night by associating with it the spirit of a great man of the past who would have had such hearty sympathy with our purpose.

It is now my privilege, speaking on behalf of this Royal Institute, to ask you to join in according recognition to a great work of preservation, and in giving honour to a remarkable man, one who has not only accomplished that

work, but who has largely created the technique which has made the accomplishment possible. On many previous occasions the King has been graciously pleased to confer this Gold Medal on men who have themselves designed buildings deemed by their contemporaries to be deserving of such recognition. Distinguished as is the record of work accomplished by that company of recipients of this honour, since its institution in 1848, and great as is the number of our fine modern buildings for which we owe them gratitude, even they have not escaped subjection to the changing temper of our times; for there are among them those whose works would be acclaimed to-day with less unanimity than when the medal was handed to them, on a date comparatively recent, as times for buildings go.

He whom we honour to-night, Scholar, Antiquarian and Architect, has chosen a better part; with a modesty that befits a man so learned, with the filial

piety that is the highest grace of an archaeologist and the surest guide to the enthusiastic architect restorer, he has chosen to devote his life to preserving for us and for our children the irreplaceable heritage of great and lovely buildings which our forefathers left for us, instead of seeking to add a new quota of his own. That heritage has for us architects an inestimable value as a record of the evolution of our craft; but for us all, whatever be the manner of our life and calling, that heritage enshrines a still more precious record of the life of our forefathers and of the developing culture of our race. However highly we may prize our material progress, and it is by no means to be lightly prized, that culture still remains our supreme possession. It is that for which the world has respected those who have created and fostered it; and whether we and they who follow after us will win a like respect will depend, not on the magnitude of our mass productions, but on the care with which we cherish, and the success with which we continue to develop, that inheritance which we sum up in the word Culture.

To that most worthy task Sir Charles Peers has made a great contribution; impelled by no thirst for fame or fortune, but moved by a genuine love for the beautiful and reverence for the old, he has saved these great monuments from decay, added generations to their endurance, and created for them a setting so appropriate as to add greatly to their value and to the ease with which their story may be read.

I venture to predict that however future generations may differ in their estimate of the buildings designed by this or that Gold Medallist, gratitude for the good work of preservation which we acclaim to-night will not change. It will continue so long as Whitby Abbey stands out as a landmark to the North Sea sailor; or the great abbeys of Riveaux, Byland, Fountains and, nearer home, St. Albans remain to tell us of that very different society which could create such masterpieces. So long as men may follow at Richborough or Caerleon the footsteps of the Romans, so long as they may see at Stonehenge the wonderful monument of even more ancient fore-runners—and that may well now be as far forward in the future as their origin lies in the dim past—so long will gratitude be felt for the good work of our distinguished guest to-night. Why, even such names as Inchmahome or Kirby Muxloe are worth immortalising! We at least now add to this Roll of Honour with pride and with confidence the name of Sir Charles Peers.

Sir Charles Peers then rose, supported by two past Royal

Gold Medallists, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., P.-P.R.I.B.A. and Mr. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.-P.R.I.B.A., and received the Medal at the hand of the President, who said: "Sir Charles Reed Peers, on behalf of His Majesty the King, I decorate you with the Royal Gold Medal."

Sir CHARLES PEERS then said: Sir Raymond Unwin, ladies and gentlemen, after this wonderful and eloquent speech of your President, it is a little difficult for any ordinary man to do justice to an occasion of this sort, particularly when he feels that he is, in some sense, part of the occasion.

Before I say anything else—and my main duty here is to give my most sincere and humble thanks to this Institute for this unexpected honour—before I go further I want to say this: that it must be remembered, in giving me this great and distinguished honour, that the Institute and the profession are honouring not me, but a Department of State. Those who have worked with me for the last 25 years are the men to whom these words ought to be addressed. It is all very well for any one man—whatever enthusiasm he may have, and whatever love for the wonderful works of his predecessors he may possess—it is all very well for him to do what he can; but, in order that what he wishes may be translated into facts, in order that all these views which you can see around this room may have come into being, it is necessary that he should have with him a band of friends and helpers, skilful, learned and devoted, whose work has brought this matter of the care of ancient buildings from—one might almost say—obscurity into what is now, I think, the light of public favour. I feel, now that my time is running short—for within a few months I shall have been discarded as an ancient person, of no further use to his country—I feel that my gratitude to you, Sir, and to this Institute is more than I can adequately express.

You, Sir, have been able to put into words that appreciation of the works of our great predecessors, those works which, when you have studied them and when you have worked on them as I have been privileged to do, fill you with an enthusiasm and a respect which can hardly be over-stated. Although I know that architecture is not a matter of the past or the present or the future, but is one living science, which continues from year to year, and will continue and grow to heights as yet undreamed of, yet I feel that my work, devoted as it has been to the care of the works of past ages, may claim its own place; because we have in this country a heritage and a tradition which is enough to inspire any man to do the best he possibly can in perpetuating the works of these great men of old. It has been pos-

sible for us in our work to realise, perhaps in a way that many have not had time or opportunity to do, exactly what those men thought and what they were endeavouring to do when they erected these buildings. There can be no question that skill and devotion and the artistic temperament are just as essential to-day as ever they were. And so fully is that true that it will never be lost labour for anyone, now or at any future time, to go back to those works and study them inch by inch, in order to see what it is that has been done, and what has been left to us.

That is really all I feel I ought to say to you to-night. I stand here as representative not of myself, but of a cause and an enthusiasm which has been carrying on now for some generations and will continue for many generations after we have gone. And if there is one thing I might reasonably hope to remember and to pride myself upon it would be that I was associated with the first stages of a work which will grow beyond all conception in the future. I am the last man in the world, standing here, to suggest that all that has been done will exceed in merit all that will be done. I do not believe it, and I have no intention of believing it. I am certain there will be things in the time to come which will test the skill of some far-off successor of mine, when he has to deal with the magnificent masterpieces of the Early Concrete Period. He will be just as enthusiastic in preserving its probably decaying remains as I have been in any of my works.

Sir Raymond Unwin, ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you, from the bottom of my heart, for the great honour which you have done me on this occasion, an honour which is the crown of all the work I have done, and with saying that I must be content.

The President then called on the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, P.C., M.A., Hon. D.C.L. Warden of New College.

The RIGHT HON. H. A. L. FISHER: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—After the delectable and distinguished trio who have been engaging our attention, a solo from me comes as a sort of anti-climax, but I regard it as a very high privilege to be able to add a short footnote to the eloquent speech which we have heard from you, sir.

The relations of the State with ancient monuments have not always been of the happiest description; indeed, they have sometimes been non-existent. I could provide many instances in confirmation of that general proposition, but this distinguished audience will be at no loss to supply instances on their own account. But as we look at our distinguished company here to-night, as we remember those who have recently been responsible, and who are now responsible, for the public works in this country, and as we reflect upon the work of our distinguished

Medallist of to-night, those of us who love antiquity and who love beauty can sleep quietly in our beds. I have come across the work of my friend Sir Charles Peers in my capacity as a Governor of two institutions of the fourteenth century, the great Wykhamical institutions at Winchester and Oxford. We have had the great advantage of consulting Sir Charles with respect to our sculptures and our designs, and Sir Charles has given us advice. Advice falls into three categories. There is, first of all, the advice which is rejected; secondly, there is the advice which is welcomed with emprossement, but which, for some reason or other, is not followed; and, lastly, there is the advice which is welcomed with great cordiality and which is immediately put into execution. It is to that last that the counsels of Sir Charles Peers belong in respect of the great Foundations I have mentioned.

I am also brought into contact with your Medallist in another capacity. We are both Trustees of the British Museum, a very distinguished and very anomalous body, and when Sir Charles Peers came to us first in his official capacity as President of the Society of Antiquaries, his advice was so valuable and his knowledge so diverse and so secure, that after he had served his term as an official Trustee, means were found to bring him on to a Standing Committee *in perpetua*. To those of us who understand the inner workings of the British Museum, that is appreciated as a very high compliment indeed.

I remember John Morley once saying to me: "No Oxford man could ever make a speech without quoting Aristotle." Aristotle said that approbation may take one of three forms. You may have an approbation which is based on pleasure, but as pleasure is transitory and evanescent, so, too, is the approbation based upon pleasure transitory and evanescent. There is another type of approbation, the approbation which is based upon mutual convenience; but as convenience is transitory and evanescent, so, too, is the approbation which is based upon convenience. And, lastly, there is the approbation which is based upon a well-founded esteem for virtue and capacity. It is to that last category that Sir Charles Peers, our Medallist, belongs.

The RIGHT HON. W. ORMSBY-GORE, P.C., M.P. (First Commissioner of Works): Sir Raymond Unwin, ladies and gentlemen,—Sir Charles Peers, in receiving the high honour which this Royal Institute has bestowed upon him, said that he received it, not merely as a token of esteem for himself, but of esteem for the Department over which he presides. The Ancient Monuments Act of 1910 found a complete lack of continuity of any effort since the death of General Pitt-Rivers, who had occupied the post of Inspector of Ancient Monuments ten years before; and ever since the passing of the Act of 1910 Sir Charles Peers has been the head of the Ancient Monuments Department, and, as he has told you to-night, not only has his own work been done with a modesty combined with enthusiasm such as is thought, at any rate by the general public, to be rare in a civil servant, but he has laid the foundations

of a tradition which, when, unhappily, the time comes for him to go this autumn, will, I am sure, continue long afterwards. He has been a real inspiration, not only in the Department of State in which he has served, but throughout the public service, which has extended more and more into the general body politic. When you look back on the neglect of the nineteenth century, when you look back on the way in which the values for which the Ancient Monuments Department stands were regarded as of no account, and compare those days with to-day, with the extreme sensitiveness of public opinion on any changes which may be proposed anywhere in connection with ancient monuments or buildings, I think you will realise that there is indeed a better time coming.

Sir Charles has to-night received a great honour from this Institute. Certainly those of us who are engaged at the Office of Works are all proud of the happy spirit that has animated the Royal Institute of British Architects in recognising anybody connected with the Office of Works, and long may that spirit of co-operation and mutual admiration continue.

You have, I say, done Sir Charles a distinguished honour. I have only had the opportunity of doing him one small honour in recent days, and that is eliminating one letter from the inscription on the monument of James II, at considerable cost to the British taxpayer: "King James II" not "of" the Grace of God, but "by the Grace of God."

We, at the Office of Works, are very sad at the thought that in the shortly arriving months we may lose Sir Charles Peers, sad not merely for the work he has done—wonderful work of conservation without renovation by real tender care—but for what he has done at everything he has touched, and for the example he has set for those who will come after him, and the tradition he has founded.

But, if one may say something human in a technical gathering, a further reason is that he is a most delightful and charming personality. Everybody who has been brought into contact with him realises that it is because he is possessed of that delightful, sunny, sensitive disposition that he has been able to touch and work upon these works of art of former generations without doing one thing that has caused either public criticism or a moment's anxiety. When you look at the Welsh castles and the Yorkshire abbeys you feel that the work of the last 23 years, which he has carried out, in season and out of season, though always short of money but always with enthusiasm, you will realise that these make him one of the Gold Medallists of this Institution whose name will always find a place in history.

Sir LIONEL EARLE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., J.P., Hon. A.R.I.B.A.: Sir Raymond Unwin, ladies and gentlemen,—It is very difficult to follow after the very distinguished and able speech of my late Chief, who has said almost everything I would have liked to

say about the work of Sir Charles Peers, who is one of the greatest stars in the Office of Works constellation, in which we have had a long association. Ever since 1912, when I first came to that Department, I have been working in the closest touch with Sir Charles. In those days the condition of affairs in this country as regards ancient monuments was very unsatisfactory, until the Act of 1913, which gave us additional powers. Previous Acts on the subject had only dealt with such monuments as Stonehenge, but the Act of that year gave us additional powers, though still very limited. His work has been absolutely admirable, in my opinion, and in the last two years I have heard, in this hall, three distinguished architects say that, after travelling throughout Europe, their view was that no monuments were so carefully and so admirably treated as were the monuments of this country in comparison. That means that Sir Charles' policy has been, and in my opinion it has been, the correct one, namely, no actual restoration of things which have gone, but preserving what remains. I may be allowed to tell you an interesting thing in that connection. So careful were we as to our work that we used to mark any stone which had to be added with small letters "A.M." and the date on it. In fact, no stone was ever actually replaced. He said it was not fair for us to try to copy the work of the master craftsmen of the past. In the middle of the war I went to Scotland, to the distinguished Threave Castle, which was the home of the Douglasses, who were a very marauding race, a magnificent Keep, and there, in the great banquetting hall, was an enormous fireplace, where a large stone had to be replaced, and on it was marked, in small letters, "A.M." and the date. I said "We cannot go on doing this, as everybody will think it is connected with Sir Alfred Mond." That will give you some slight indication of the care we have observed in regard to replacing.

I was interested, a year or two ago, being invited to lunch by the Minister des Beaux Arts, here in London, when the Minister paid us a great compliment. He said he thought that the work done in England on ancient monuments surpassed that of any other country. I have myself travelled about the world a good deal in my time, and I am bound to say I think he is right. The French, I think, have a tendency to over-preserve. There is no doubt that Sir Charles Peers has followed the right policy from that point of view. When the Roman wall was threatened a few years ago by stone quarrying, the Prime Minister, who takes an enormous interest in these things, sent for me up to Lossiemouth, and I spent the evening with him. He asked me to frame a measure for the purpose of preserving the beauties of the country. The Premier said that not only is the present generation prepared to destroy all the things the Almighty has left us, but also all the things which the craftsmen of the past have left us. I was delighted to hear him say that. We framed a Bill, as strong as we dared. But remember we were up against a strong Conservative Party in the

House of Lords, and as a result our Bill was considerably modified. But we got extra powers, and the Department now has power to make a scheme. I admit it means compensation, but it is a step in the right direction in the preservation of beauty spots in connection with ancient monuments, and all buildings which ought to be preserved.

There is another thing I would like to mention. Just before I left my Department, my late Chief, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, was deeply sympathetic on a matter I brought before him. A very distinguished man, Mr. Buckler, had just returned from Cyprus, where the monuments are unique. I know about the Island, as I was once appointed Governor of it, many years ago, but, for reasons I need not go into now, I retired from accepting the post. These monuments are of first-class importance, the frescoes in some of the churches there date from Constantine. We had referred to my Department, also the question of the condition of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, which was then in a very unfortunate condition. We gave the best advice we could on the matter to the Colonial Office, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was more than sympathetic, to propose that Sir Charles Peers should go out there and report on it, with, I think, his friend Dr. Hill. I believe the Trustees of the British Museum were prepared to pay Dr. Hill's expenses, so that they might advise on these important monuments. It is almost inconceivable, considering what France and Italy are doing, France in Syria and Italy at Rhodes, that this country would not spare £200 expenditure so that they might go and advise. It was their last chance of getting the two most notable men in this country to give advice on this subject; it is deplorable, and not creditable to this country.

After delivering that attack, I am afraid I have got nothing further to say.

The Very Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Dean of Norwich: The worst of Sir Charles Peers is that you cannot keep pace with the honours which are showered upon him. You open your paper one morning, and you find that he has been made a Permanent Trustee of the British Museum: a few days afterwards you find that he has been elected President of the Society of Antiquaries; later he is recognised as an antiquary at the Royal Academy. Then the distinguished honour of which we have heard so much to-night was announced as likely for him, and a few days afterwards it was stated that the King had approved of it. And, as if that was not enough, the ancient Cathedral Church of Canterbury appoints him Seneschal. And when we have digested that, we open our paper and find that Sir Charles Peers has been down to Canterbury and has taken fearful oaths as to what he will do and what he will not do. But I am sure you will agree with me that he is not one of those people who has his head turned by these honours. We know certain people who, when they get more and more important in life become more and more

aloof and conceited, and so lose their natural charm. If Sir Charles has any enemies—and I am sure he has not—his worst enemy would admit that he is never likely to get swollen-headed. My recollection of him goes back long before these honours were conferred upon him, long before he was President of the Society of Antiquaries, long before he was Secretary to that body, long before he was even an architect at all; for we were at the same college together, and I had the privilege of knowing him when he was little more than a boy. In my library, as I write my letters day by day, I have immediately behind me a photograph, in which I have the honour of appearing myself, together with Sir Charles Peers. I am not sure that the honour he and I had of representing our college in the eleven at football was not appreciated by us just as much as, or even more than, the honours we have received since. That is a long time ago now, and since then our friend has mounted higher and higher. I dare to say, even in the presence of Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Sir Lionel Earle, that some of us have felt in the past that the control of architecture and ancient monuments by the State has its dangers. There has been a hint from Sir Lionel Earle, and perhaps many of us had it in our minds already, that in the past the control of these matters by the State has not been too happy in France. When some of us were small boys, the reigning authority, who ruled practically everything in the France of that day, was the great Viollet le Duc. He controlled restorations of monumental works in France, and he carried them out on such a tremendous scale that surely was a disaster to France. And, that being so, one wonders whether the control by the State in any country might not also prove to be a disaster. We had a more haphazard way of dealing with things in England; we depended on individual people, or individual boards of men, and sometimes they made mistakes, but the matter was not under the control of the State. Twenty-five years have gone by since State control began, and if we had had the wrong man, we should all have felt that the State must be kept at arm's length. It is because we have had the right man that the confidence of the country in the State control of these matters has not gone back. We do not know what the future has in store for us. A friend of mine said tritely that "There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it," but I think that remains to be seen, with regard to this appointment we do not know what the future is going to offer us, but we know that the tradition has had its foundation so securely laid that we can feel as great confidence in the future in this matter as we have had in the past.

I have the honour of representing one of the great cathedrals of this country. The cathedrals have been very shy of State control, but, all the same, we have had to take the State into account. My own cathedral church at Norwich has made a very considerable addition, one of the few additions which have been made to the great cathedrals in the last hundred years, and, needless to say, the Dean and Chapter took the greatest care before they built. We felt that we must not only do what was right,

but also what appeared to be right, that we must satisfy public opinion in the matter. We consulted the Royal Fine Arts Commission, and we got the help of your medallist, Sir Reginald Blomfield, and others, and we also consulted the Central Council for the Care of Churches, which is so ably presided over by the Dean of Westminster. But even after we got their report and agreed with them, we felt that a further step was necessary, and we went to the one man in England whose opinion we specially desired, the medallist of to-night. I

have great confidence that future generations will not blame, but will think that the Dean and Chapter of the twentieth century were wise in enlisting such efficient help in the great undertaking to which they had set their hands.

I feel it a great honour and privilege to add my respect for one of my oldest friends, who has done such wonderful work in the past, and has laid such a splendid foundation of confidence in the future of the great Department which he has adorned.

ATTENDANCES AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL

Among those present at the meeting were the following: Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P., Hon.A.R.I.B.A.; The Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., First Commissioner of Works; The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, C.V.O., D.D., Hon.A.R.I.B.A., Dean of Westminster; The Very Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., F.S.A., Hon.A.R.I.B.A., Dean of Norwich; Sir F. G. Hopkins, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.; Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A., Hon.A.R.I.B.A., Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; Dr. George F. Hill, C.B., M.A., Director and

Principal Librarian of the British Museum; The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, P.C., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Warden of New College, Oxford; Col. J. W. R. Parker, C.B., D.L., F.S.A., J.P.; Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., Hon.D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A., Hon.A.R.I.B.A.; Sir Reginald Blomfield, Hon.D.Litt., R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. A. S. Furner, A.R.I.B.A., President of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects; Sir Herbert Baker, K.C.I.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Dr. Percy Scott Worthington, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.



CAERNARVON CASTLE

The Preservation of Ancient Monuments

A Note on the Exhibition of the Work of the Department of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, H.M. Office of Works

BY SIR CHARLES PEERS

When the results of the work of the past twenty-three years are tabulated, it will appear that, in spite of the blank years of the War, there is a good deal to show. Most of the record is naturally concerned with mediæval buildings, for the maintenance of which the Department of Ancient Monuments is expressly organised. Prehistoric monuments need to be safeguarded equally with the rest, but it is obvious that anything in the nature of repair must in their case be most strictly limited. Only in the case of Stonehenge has any serious constructional work been found essential, and in that instance the insecurity of some of the standing stones made a careful reinstatement essential. Archaeology must always go hand in hand with repair in the treatment of all monuments, but in no class of monument is this more imperative than in the prehistoric category. So that careful excavation, under skilled archaeological supervision, formed an integral part of the programme carried out at Stonehenge, and what of modern material has, perforce, been introduced is below the turf and invisible to modern eyes. In the same way the building up with turf of the great chalk ramparts of Maiden Castle, in Dorset, strikes no discordant note, while being a most essential preventive against serious collapse of the early Iron Age defences. The brochs of Scotland, being built without mortar, equally demand "invisible" repair, and their most perfect surviving representative, Mousa Broch, in Shetland, has been taken in hand successfully and stands some forty feet high, with every prospect of long continuance.

Such monuments as these have a definite appeal to the imagination of many, but principally, no doubt, to the archaeologist, and the effect on public opinion of the Ancient Monuments Acts must always depend principally on what is to be seen up and down the country in our castles and monasteries. In the vast majority of cases their record for the past four centuries or so has been one of continuous neglect, if not of active spoliation. It will now appear that what in many cases had seemed an almost total loss has proved to be not so. The recovery and demonstration of its plan adds enormous significance to an abandoned building, and though it can never recall it to life it can show to all and sundry what that life has been. In the monasteries, where the general arrangement of buildings follows a recognised scheme, it is not hard to make what is left intelligible, and more than that, attractive even to the unskilled. Where much still remains the task is simpler, and while, as always, the machinery of repair, even reinstatement, must remain unobtrusive, the cumulative effect of a great ruined church and cloister, still retaining a goodly measure of its architectural beauty, and set reverently in a simple setting of grass lawns, can hardly fail of its appeal. The list of one category only, Cistercian houses, is already a long one. Basingwerk, Buildwas, Byland,

Dundrennan, Furness, Netley, Melrose, Rievaulx, Roche, Sweetheart and Tintern may all now be set to the credit of the State, and there are as many of other orders. The more spectacular are such as Castle Acre, Jedburgh, Dunfermline, Dryburgh, Kelso, Whitby, St. Andrews and Arbroath, while of lesser houses there are Crossraguel, Inchcolm, Inchmahome, Restenneth, Muchelney, and so forth. An impressive demonstration of the wealth of our national inheritance, though a mere handful in comparison with what has been lost. It must be our consolation that in our own times the work of preservation has developed in earnest.

It will readily be realised that even in these days the will to preserve is greater than the power. Monuments exposed to rain and frost, wind and sun, will crumble in spite of all that modern science can do, and not all that is now carefully maintained will survive indefinitely, or even for a long time. Doubtless more efficient methods will be devised in time, but at the present it can only be said that the knowledge of what we are still losing must act as an incentive to greater efforts. Our secular buildings, especially the military, are often better fitted to resist decay. What has been left of Roman fortresses will demonstrate that the building skill of that nation of engineers has left us memorials which are as nearly indestructible as any of man's works. The coast fortresses of Richborough, Portchester and Pevensey, now under the guardianship of the State, retain in great part their third or fourth century walls and towers, yielding, where they have yielded, rather to man than to nature. In the same way the Norman keeps of London, Richmond, Dover and Portchester, and the Edwardian castles of Beaumaris, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Harlech are built with an excellence of material which bears comparison with anything of later days, and one may even say that their ruined strength has a beauty of which their builders would have taken little account. Many of these, and more which it would be wearisome to mention, may now become objects of pilgrimage to the traveller in Britain, and they are to be found not only in the easily accessible districts. In the Orkneys, Shetlands and Hebrides, the State has monuments now carefully guarded, monuments whose remote surroundings form a perfect setting to their simple character, and give them an almost equivalent value to the greater buildings with which Britain is still so well provided. Scotland can boast such treasures as Tantallon, Threave, Stirling, Edinburgh, Huntly, Crichton, Elcho, Linlithgow, to set beside Carisbrooke, Framlingham, Helmsley, Pickering, White Castle, Goodrich, Brough, Brougham and Kidwelly. All are now maintained by the State, and as years go on their number will increase and still further justify those who just fifty years ago first set legislation for the protection of ancient monuments in the Statute Book.



FIG. 1.—A DAIRY FARM IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

DAIRY FARMS

A SHORT ARTICLE UPON THE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF A DAIRY FARM AND SOME POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS OF THESE REQUIREMENTS

BY MAURICE CHESTERTON, F.R.I.B.A.

(R.I.B.A. SERIES OF TECHNICAL ARTICLES. No. 3)

INTRODUCTORY

THE PROBLEM OF CLEAN MILK

THE production of clean milk is a problem which has received a great deal of thought, care and attention on the part of Government departments, private farmers, and the milk distributing industry generally, and there is no doubt at all that the general quality of milk now consumed in the large cities and delivered to the condensed milk factories is of a very much higher quality than it was a few years ago.

There are a great number of ways in which the question of clean milk is related to the province of architecture, and the right use of building materials, and, although it is not essentially within the scope of an architect's work to deal with bacteriological details, he can do much to provide conditions under which cattle are able to live healthily.

If, however, medical science continues to develop along the lines of prevention, and encourages the building up of resistance to disease by various forms

of inoculation, it may one day be thought that the removal of all bacteria from milk is not a wise thing.

In establishing a herd of cattle entirely free from tuberculosis there are two serious risks to be run. In the first case it often happens that a cow suspected of tuberculosis is sent to market and is bought by an ordinary farmer, and the milk is mixed with all the other milk on the farm and sold in the village or local town. In the second case the risk is a serious one for the farmer, because his herd is extremely vulnerable to attack from this horrible disease. The stronger and more free the herd, the more liable to go down under an attack it becomes.

The kind of effort to which the architect can address himself is to secure the milk from some of the unnecessary dirt that seems determined to get into it. But all the efforts of the architect are of no avail if the farmer is indifferent.

That filthy old milking cap that the farmer wears and pushes into the side of the cow, that thump in the



FIG. 2.—INTERIOR OF A SINGLE ROW MILKING SHED
[Note the clean white milking caps]

belly that the farmer gives to an obstinate cow, releasing a cloud of dried manure and unattached hair, dropping straight into the milk pail, the swish of a tail matted with manure against the flank, and another dose of dirt in the pail. It is true that much of this is taken out by filtering the milk before it is marketed, but no filter will remove the dirt which has dissolved in the warm milk. There is no need to have a special old milking cap. There is very little trouble or cost in having a couple of caps of washing linen, so that one is at the wash whilst the other is in use.

The cow should be sponged down before milking, and all trace of manure removed from flank and tail. The farmer should wash his hands before milking—a

sink or basin should be provided in a convenient place. There are some excellent pails on the market now with a cover over nearly three-quarters of the area of the top of the pail, and by this purely mechanical means a great deal of extraneous matter is kept out of the pail.

If the floors of the milking shed and dairy are washed down immediately before milking time there is less risk of dust and dirt blowing up and getting into the milk.

Not only should the floor of the dairy be made of impervious material, but it should be laid as flat and level as possible, so that it remains wet. Microbes and dirt cannot blow up from a wet surface.

WATER SUPPLY

One of the first difficulties which the authorities are continually finding in their efforts to impose better conditions on the dairy farms is the provision of an ample supply of pure water.

Water is needed in every direction and unless it can be obtained in a comparatively economical way, there is little hope of producing clean milk on any farm.

Rainwater is seldom free from all manner of im-

purities, particularly in a neighbourhood where there are many birds. If rainwater is the only water to be had it should, if possible, be kept under ground and must unquestionably be kept in the dark. Water direct from a spring outcropping on the farm and brought by gravity to the farm building is, of course, the ideal supply, but this is very rare except in hilly country.

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yard, and this, of course, is almost the most unreliable and doubtful source of supply. The well has been sunk in a convenient place, probably without the aid of a water diviner or expert geologist, and, as it goes down well below the level of the farm-yard, it acts as a collecting tank for every imaginable kind of liquid which falls on the ground, and which may only get slightly filtered on its way to the well.

In a modern dairy farm, where nearly all the surfaces upon which a cow walks are concrete, or made of an impervious material, the contamination of the water supply is less likely to happen; it is, however, best to look for water at a distance of at least a hundred yards away from the farm buildings.

There are a number of ways of raising water from a well, and the circumstances must determine the method. It can be blown up with compressed air, lifted on an endless belt, driven up by a deep well pump, or drawn up by a meter pump. The most successful water supply can sometimes be obtained if there is a stream, which can be made to actuate a ram, which is itself connected with a small supply of clean water, the dirty stream water being used to pump the clean water wherever it may be needed.

THE BUILDINGS

The buildings required in a small dairy farm are as follows:

- Cow shed
- Dairy and milk tip
- Fodder room for mixing food, and fodder store
- Sterilising room and washing room
- Maternity pens
- Calf pens
- Bull pens
- Boiler House
- Manure pit (under cover).

There are further buildings required, but apart from a silo, they belong to the farm in general. Such are horse stable, implement shed, motor shed, farm bailiff's house or dairymaids' quarters, an office for keeping records and book-keeping generally.

The size and arrangement of the various buildings, or divisions in the same building, depend very largely upon the site. The relative size of the various apartments is not constant, and does not vary in ratio to the number of cows. Common sense and judgment will solve the matter.

The relative position of the various apartments can be worked out to suit the site, but certain basic principles are useful.

There is no need for a farmyard in a modern dairy

It is said that any fool can find water at 600 feet. This may be so, but it is obvious that one should try to find it much nearer the surface, or the cost will be very great.

A supply too near the surface has a nasty way of failing in dry weather, although it responds very quickly to rain. A deeper well, of perhaps 50 to 60 feet, if on the line of a spring, will usually withstand a long spell of dry weather.

It is always worth while to employ a water diviner and to mark the exact spot which he indicates before sinking a well. The way to mark the spot is not to drive in one peg, which is of necessity removed before the well can be sunk. It is better to drive in four pegs, a yard or two away, so arranged that lines stretched across from each opposite pair of pegs cross at the point where the well is to be sunk. It must be remembered that it is quite possible to miss a spring if only two or three feet away from it when going through rock.

The ordinary rates of insurance do not cover the risk of well sinking, and as it is rather a dangerous process it is necessary to see that the question of insurance is satisfactorily arranged.

farm, the arguments against it are overwhelming. Dirt, mud, waste of manure, smell, flies, rats, all of which increase the difficulty of the farmer without any compensating factor.

The cows should, if possible, come straight into the shed off a hard surface. If two or three fields can be connected up by means of a short length of road to the cow shed this is the best arrangement.

MILKING SHEDS

The cow shed, or as it is sometimes called, the milking shed, has become a highly scientific piece of building and, though every bailiff has his particular fads about details, the general arrangement has now arrived at a fairly definite and fixed schedule of requirements.

The planning of the milking shed should provide easy access for the cows from the outside, and an easy circulation between fodder room and feeding passages. If the shed is for a single row of cattle then the requirements of a cows' section will be as follows from one side to the other.

- Feeding passage.
- Manger.
- Standing for cows.
- Manure gutter.
- Dunging passage.

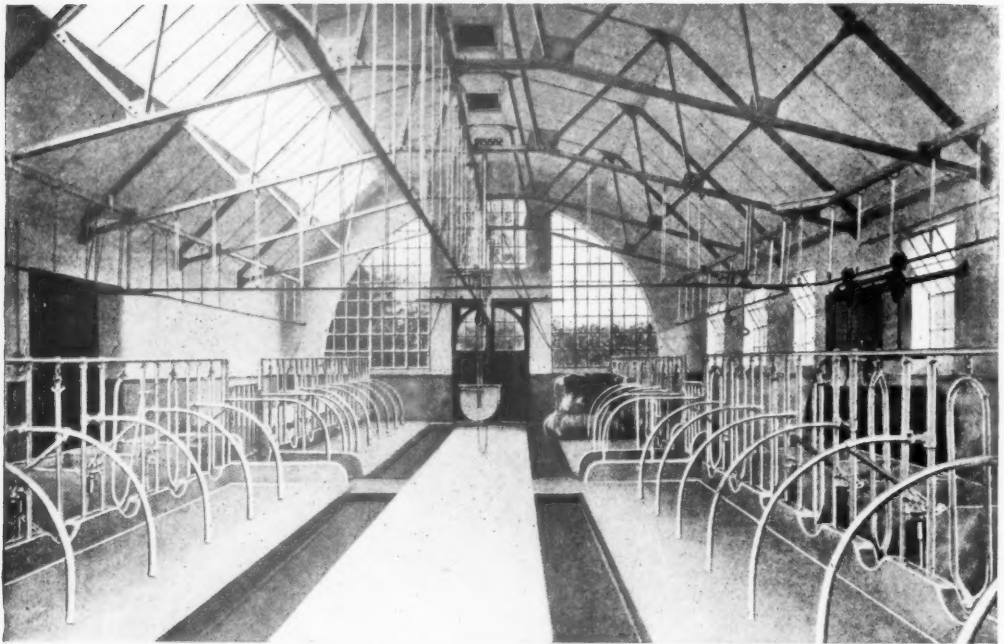


FIG. 3.—A DOUBLE ROW MILKING SHED, WITH STANDINGS ARRANGED TAIL TO TAIL
The manure carrier is seen suspended in centre and the food conveyor on the right

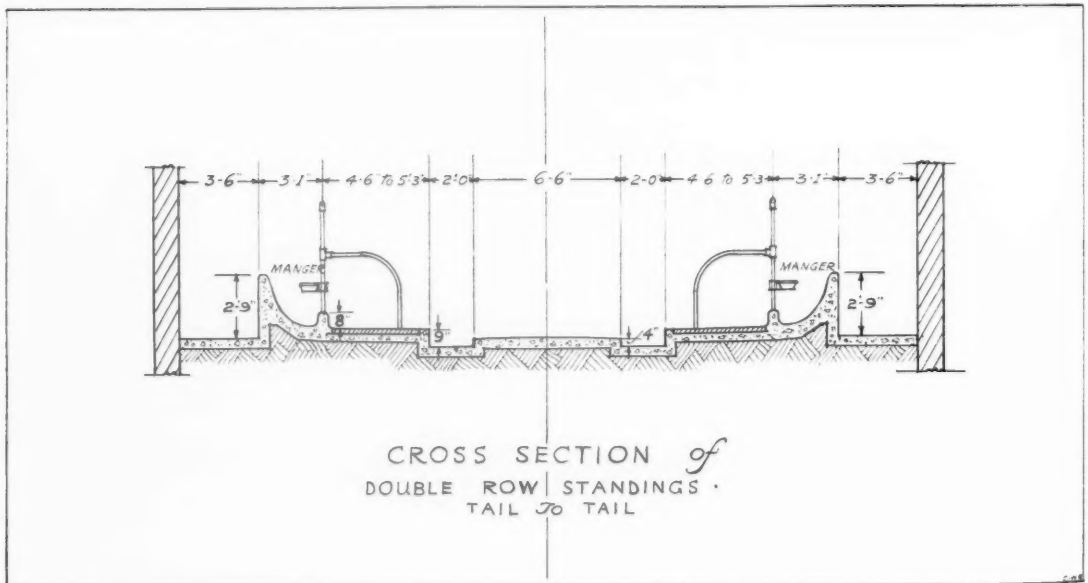


FIG. 4

If there are two rows of cows this schedule can be duplicated, so that the lines of cows stand tail to tail, or it can be reversed, so that the cows stand facing one another with a single feeding alley between them. A good herdsman likes to look at a cow's eye to get an idea of her condition, and if the cows stand face to face it is easy to walk down between them and obtain a quick glance at their eyes. Against this, however, is the disadvantage of the cows blowing into one another's faces, and perhaps spreading infection of some sort, and also the disadvantage of duplicating the dunging passages.

Illustration No. 1 shows the inside of a milking shed which fairly well fulfils the requirements of such a building on direct and simple lines. It might be described as follows. The feeding passages are about 3 feet 6 inches wide, and an overhead line carries the food conveyor down each passage. The overhead line crosses the line on which the manure conveyor is carried, and this is made possible by a switch which can be easily operated from the ground. This switch is so contrived that it is quite impossible to get the food conveyor and manure conveyor on to the wrong line.

THE MANGER

The mangers are of two kinds, one being a continuous cement-rendered concrete trough of a special section, and the other a series of salt-glazed sinks set in cement, each cow having her own sink.

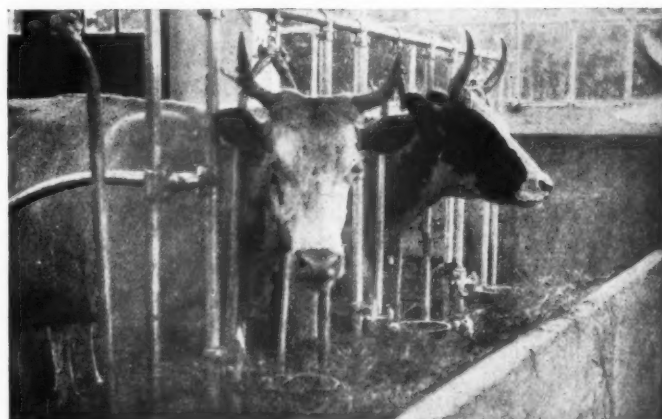
The continuous manger is formed with an 8 inch curb in front, carefully rounded on the top edge, the back of the manger being swept up to a height of about 2 feet 9 inches. The object of this shape is that with a low curb in front, a cow can lie down in comfort with her head in the manger without hurting her brisket, and at the same time when feeding she will not push the fodder up over the back of the manger into the feeding passage.

The continuous manger is divided between each cow with a sheet metal division supported on a spring balance. This division is introduced to prevent one cow stealing the fodder from her neighbour, and at the same time to enable the herdsman to ration the different cows and so keep a check on the quantity of food eaten by each. The value of a cow in a herd



depends on the relation of food consumption to milk produced, and the importance of dividing the manger cannot be over-emphasised. When the divisions are lifted up a tap can be turned on at the top end of the manger, and with a drain arranged at the other end, the whole manger can be thoroughly washed and cleaned down.

The other manger, consisting of a series of glazed sinks, was installed at the special request of the herdsman, who wished to feed certain cows on some liquid food. The washing down is not easy in this arrangement, but owing to the fact that the sinks are glazed, the cows themselves seem to leave them perfectly clean. Attached to the tubular stalls of each standing is a drinking bowl which is connected to the water



FIGS. 5 AND 6.—AYRSHIRE COWS TIED BY TUBULAR YOKES
Showing continuous manger and drinking bowls

supply pipe. The cow presses her nose on a disc at the bottom of the bowl and this allows the water to run into the bowl, each cow therefore turns on her own fresh drinking water, and there is no risk of contamination from the saliva of one cow being mixed with the drinking water of another. By comparison with the system of providing each cow with water which she can drink as and when she likes, the old-fashioned method of turning the cows out to drink from a common trough in the farm-yard has been proved to curtail the quantity of milk given. There has been some close investigation over a period on this subject, and the results have proved that sometimes there has been an increase of between 10 and 15 per cent. in milk production after the installation of drinking bowls of this type.

A cow drinks about 16 gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

THE STANDING

The next problem to consider is the actual place upon which the cow stands or lies, and this is called the Standing.

There are a number of ways in which this may be made, and in finding the best solution of the problem it is necessary to consider what things make for the comfort and well-being of the cow. If the surface is very hard and hygienic it may be too cold to lie on, and it may also damage the knees of the cow's front legs. In the economy of nature, for some reason, a cow rises by getting on to its front knees first, and whilst in this attitude there is an enormous weight on the knee, over which the skin is in a stretched condition and easily damaged. In some of the older cow sheds the standing has been made with the front portion of chalk and the back portion of brick, and no doubt in some ways this has something to be said for it. The difficulty, however, is that the chalk is porous, and it cannot be washed down with water and a hand broom without being washed away.

The most satisfactory material which has so far been found is a mixture of cork and bitumen, about 2 in. thick, which can be obtained in the form of 2 in. bricks, or it can be laid *in situ*. The advantages of a material of this kind are obvious, it is not cold to lie upon, it is not unduly hard, it is impervious to liquids, and it can be very easily washed down.

Cork bricks are not easy to lay, and if laid according to the instructions of the makers with a cement bed and joint, the result will not be satisfactory, because the thin cement joint breaks away under the stress of varying temperatures and the weight of the

cow on the slightly plastic material of which the brick is made.

The best method of fixing the bricks is to lay them in a mastic which melts at a fairly high temperature, and after fitting the bricks so that they lie absolutely flat, to dip them into the hot mastic and lay like an ordinary wood block floor. This method makes a definite physical joining of the bricks themselves, and consequently a more hygienic surface. It is very necessary to fit the bricks before laying, because, if there is any tendency for them to rock about, there will be an undue amount of mastic under one part of the brick, and this will, under the warmth and weight of the cow, tend to squeeze up to the surface, and the cow will get this on her coat.

Cork and bitumen are not strong enough to form the edge between the standing and gutter, the material would quickly break away. It is therefore necessary to support the edge at least a quarter of an inch down below the surface of the brick, so that a cow does not come into actual contact with the iron with its relatively sharp edge. The width of the standing should be about 3 ft. 6 in., and the length somewhere between 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 3 in., according to the breed of cow. It is sometimes as well to graduate the length of standing for cows of the same breed and to arrange the cows according to size. After a cow has been put into a particular standing once or twice she will go back to the same standing of her own accord if left to do so.

The height of the standing above the gutter is very important, within reasonable limits the higher it is the better; 9 in. is a good workable height and keeps the cow well out of the gutter. The objects of a high standing are that the cow is further away from the risk of getting dirty with manure, and if the difference in height between its front and back legs is about 9 in., the cow will be too uncomfortable, and will step up on to the standing.

Another reason for keeping the cows well up is that they look better, the vanishing point, so to speak, is lower and the animal looks more majestic. This may not be an important point as far as the production of clean milk is concerned, but it helps a herdsman to take a pride in his beasts.

The architect may plan and arrange for every conceivable thing, but unless the men who are employed on the farm take a pride and interest in the animals themselves, the architect's work will be in vain.

There is an art in introducing the cows to their new shed; they should not be driven in if it is possible to avoid it, a far better plan is to put some attractive

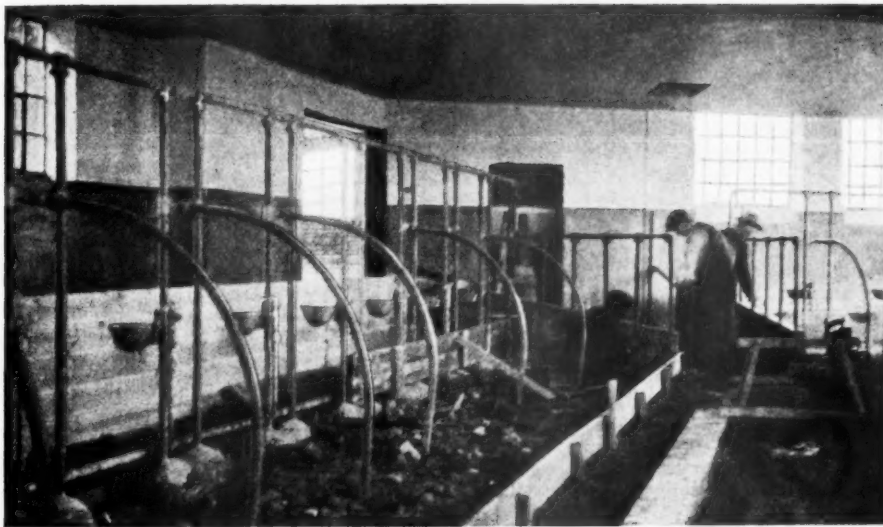


FIG. 7.—A COW STANDING IN THE MAKING
Showing formwork for concrete and the method of fixing tubular stanchions

fodder in the manger and to leave the cow's entrance open for a day or two so that the cows get into the way of going into the shed of their own free will. If there are any gratings across the floor it is as well to cover them with a little straw at first so that the cow walks quietly across without noticing it, for if one cow jumps they will all jump, and perhaps continue to jump whenever passing over the offending grating.

The divisions between the cows and the method of tying the cows have been very much altered in the last few years. The old method of having a solid wood division has given place to a division made of one or perhaps two bent tubes fixed into the floor at one end and into the upright stanchions at the other. This kind of division is not subject to decay, and is more easy to keep clean than wood, and it allows the free circulation of air about the cow shed.

The methods of tying the cows now generally adopted are either to use chains attached to tubular stanchions or a shaped tubular yoke as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. At a first glance the impression is that the cow's movement must be very much restricted by such a method of tying, but under actual working conditions the cow has a very fair amount of room to move, the yoke being on a universal joint at the top and secured by a short chain at the bottom. If a yoke of this nature is used it is not possible to put fodder

into the manger without a proper feeding passage, because the metal stanchions offer too much obstruction for easy access to the manger, and with tubular divisions only 3 ft. 6 in. apart there is not enough room for a man to get past the cow up to the manger.

THE MANURE CHANNEL AND DUNGING PASSAGE

At the back of the standing is the manure channel, and this should be about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, or, better still, 2 ft. if there is sufficient room. The channel should be finished with a clean hard surface, such as may be made with cement and fine granite chip-pings laid with a metal trowel, there should be a fall on the bottom of the channel of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 10 ft. towards the drain. It is a convenience to have a water tap near the top end of the manure channel so as to make washing down a comparatively easy job.

At the back of the manure channel comes what is called the dunging passage. This should be made with a fall to the manure channel, and, as this is the main circulation for the cows passing in and out, it is necessary to form it in a hard non-slippery material. Granite chips and cement make a good surface if it be left with the marks of a hard broom drawn across it before the cement is set, and at the same time a sprinkling of carborundum is worked into the top surface. Any form of groove made in the surface



FIG. 8.—EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE MILKING SHED SHOWN IN FIG. 3

There is a concrete connecting way enabling the men to get from any one building to another without getting wet, and at the same time providing an air gap between dairy, milk tip, garage and milking shed



FIG. 9.—GENERAL VIEW OF A DAIRY IN HERTFORDSHIRE, SHOWING SILO

The large archway into the interior yard is to enable a fully-loaded hay cart to pass in. The dairy maids' living quarters are in the left wing and the general offices on the right. The plan of this farm is shown in Fig. 10

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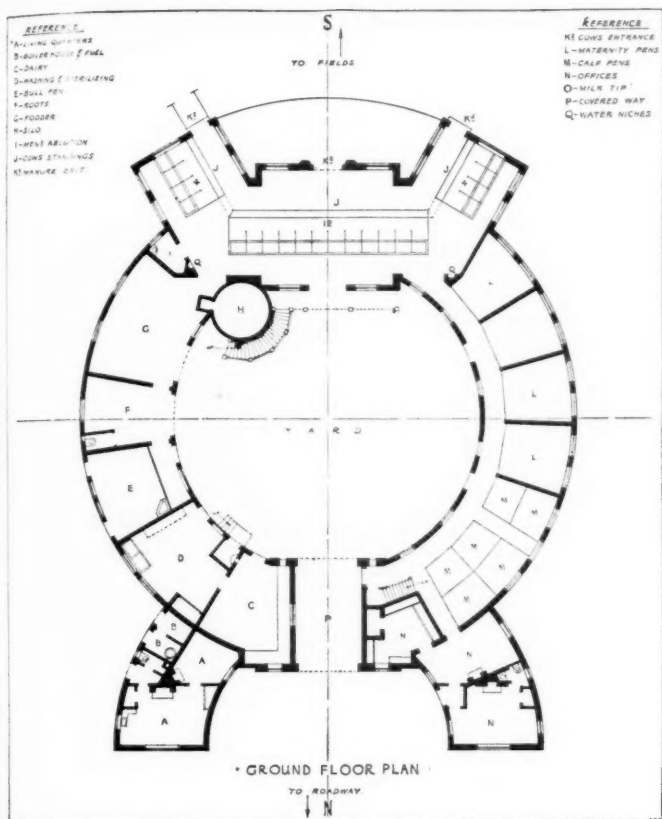


FIG. 10.—PLAN OF THE HERTFORDSHIRE FARM ILLUSTRATED OPPOSITE

of the floors of a cow shed may be an excellent thing for giving a cow a good foothold, but it is exceedingly tiresome to keep clean. The height of the dunging passage should be about 4 in. above the manure channel and the edge of the passage should be made with a slightly eased sharp angle. It is not wise to put a bull-nose brick or a very much rounded edge on either the back of the standing or the edge of the dunging passage; it has been found that a cow is likely to slip when walking near the edge of a much-rounded angle, particularly if the surface is a little slippery with manure.

VENTILATION AND LIGHTING

The ventilation of a cow shed can be done by means of windows and in addition ventilation in the roof, without having to resort to positive methods with fans.

Each cow is, as it were, a large radiator, and gives off a considerable amount of heat. This causes the air to start circulating freely, and if proper use is made of this natural circulation by introducing extract ventilators in the ceiling or upper part of the cow shed, the most difficult part of the problem is solved. The inlet for fresh air should be by means of hopper windows on either side of the shed, and these can be opened or closed according to the direction of the wind. In some very cold countries the extra ventilating gratings are only three or four feet above the floor, and by this means the heat given off by the cows is retained within the building. Fortunately we do not need to adopt such fusty and unhygienic methods in this country.

It is as well to have some control over the extract ventilators as well as over the hopper windows because it sometimes happens that some trick of wind coming from one quarter or another may blow down the extract duct and cause a cold draught on the backs of the cows underneath. A simple shutter made of match boarding is easily contrived in the extract duct, or made to shut off the down draft from a ventilator in the roof.

Windows and an adequate supply of sunlight are of great value both to the cows and to the men who work in the shed. It is said that sunlight is a good steriliser, it certainly is stimulating to cheerfulness

and helps to generate a source of well-being. Dirty corners and cobwebs cannot remain unseen in a well lit shed.

If it is possible to fit up the cow shed with electric light this should certainly be done, and the lights so arranged as to throw light on the hindquarters of the cows. All the wiring should be carried out in screwed pipes and all the fittings and switches should be of the kind known as "watertight."

THE FODDER HOUSE AND MIXING ROOM

Next to the cow shed it is as well to have the fodder house and mixing room. This should have large doors giving on to a road or cartway so that a cart can back right up and be easily unloaded. If there is a loft the trap door should be above the fodder

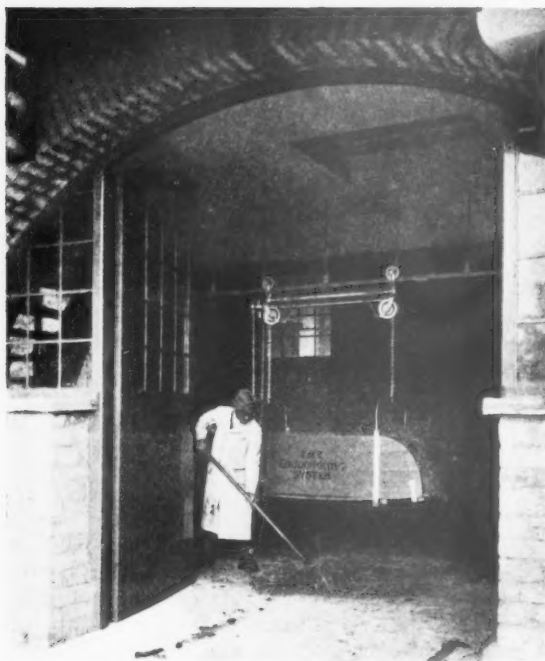


FIG. 11.—FODDER HOUSE
Showing wide doorway for backing carts, and fodder carrier being filled

room, so that hay may be let down conveniently near the food trolley or conveyor.

In many Continental farms where the winter is more severe than it is here, the hay is stored immediately above the cows in large lofts and from this position it is dropped down into the feeding troughs. This is a convenient arrangement in some ways and helps to keep the temperature steady in the cow shed. There is an element of risk in storing hay in this position unless the farmer is a very good judge of its condition, for if it is not properly made it may heat up and burn the building down about the heads of the cows by spontaneous combustion.

Hay dropped down in this way sends up clouds of dust which is in itself a bad thing in a milking shed.

The fodder room should have a smooth hard floor upon which it is easy to turn fodder over with a shovel. If the windows are kept on the same side as the door there is often better opportunity of stacking fodder up against a blank wall opposite the door.

The planning of the fodder room is to no small

extent determined by the kind of feeding adopted by the man in charge. Sometimes it is necessary to erect a proper line shaft with fast and loose pulleys and a variety of machines such as chaff cutters, oat crushers, cake mill, mangle cutter, and cleaner.

The door between mixing room and cow shed is often rather a difficulty, because if the fodder room is not on the main axis of the cow shed it may be necessary to turn abruptly to the right or left immediately on entering the shed, and this is rather troublesome with a conveyor, it may mean a two or three way switch on the overhead track. A wide doorway is necessary so that the conveyor starts turning before it is through the doorway. In fact, a wide doorway in this position may save the loss of two standings for cows. Sliding doors do not block up gang-



FIG. 12.—A TWO-STORIED FODDER HOUSE
Showing grab for lifting hay to upper storey

ways so much as ordinary hinged doors. The passage of a sliding door across the path of an overhead track is rather tiresome to contrive, and perhaps the easiest solution of this is to have a pair of sliding doors which meet on the line of the track and are shaped so that they shut together above and below the track. If it is not possible to have a pair of doors it is quite often possible to arrange for a hinged section to be inserted in the overhead track, and a long striking plate fixed on the door, so that as the door passes across the track this section is automatically lifted by the striking plate, and when the door is opened again the track falls back into its working position.

Sliding doors can only shut against a frame on one side and there is a nasty gap between the wall and the door on the other, any attempt to make too nice a fit of door to wall will eventually mean the scraping of the door on the wall.

THE DAIRY AND MILK TIP

The dairy and milk tip needs very careful planning and arranging because it is here that the milk is completely uncovered and open to the air. There should be no connection between the milk tip and the cow shed nor between the cow shed and the dairy. A complete cut-off should be provided by so arranging the plan that it is necessary to pass through the open air between the cow shed and the dairy department. The milk tip is a separate little room raised up some three or four feet above the level of the dairy floor. It should be so designed that the milk can be tipped direct into a container with strainer and thence can run by gravity to the top of the milk cooler through a short length of pipe which passes through the wall.

By planning the milk tip in this way it is quite unnecessary for the man who milks the cows to keep walking into the dairy with all the possibilities of dirt contamination upon his feet and clothes.

It is as well to have a little fixed light or sheet of glass built into the wall between the milk tip and the dairy so that it is possible to see if a churn or container is standing in position under the cooler before the milk is tipped. The milk tip should be so constructed as to allow of its being washed out with a hose.

If the steps leading up to the milk tip are arranged outside the building, the top step may be big enough to form a loading platform almost level with the bed of a lorry. The edge of loading platform must be of a tough material to stand up against the bumping of milk churns, and at the same time not to cause injury to them.

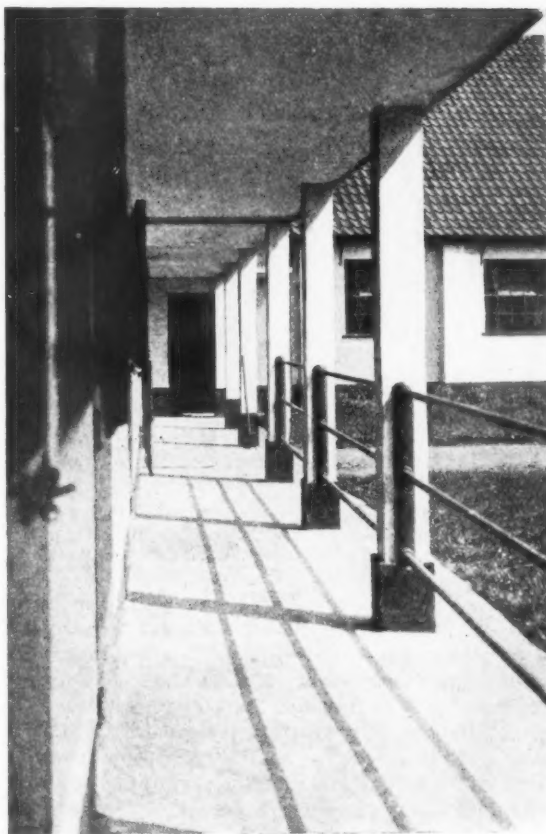


FIG. 13.—AN OUTSIDE COVERED WAY BETWEEN DIFFERENT BUILDINGS

The dairy itself should of course be simple and clean in design and so situated that it is as cool as possible, and out of the way of dusty surfaces. Ventilation should be continuous and all openings protected by fine gauze netting. The door from outside should be in such a position that it does not open on to or near the milk cooler.

The surface of the dairy including ceiling, walls and floor should be made of such material that the whole apartment can be washed down with a hose. The floor should be laid without fall so that the surface remains damp for a long period.

All shelves and fittings should be fixed clear of the walls. Shelves being kept at least 2 inches away so that they can be easily washed down and the wall left clear behind the back edge of the shelves.



FIG. 14.—This illustrates a very useful part of the planning of a silo, namely, the outside shoot up the inside of which the men go on a ladder, and down which the ensilage is thrown into the fodder room

The provision of a cool, impervious shelf for general purposes is required at a height of about 2 feet 6 inches. Marble has the rare quality of seeming to be colder than other materials, but it is rather expensive. A thin reinforced concrete slab with a glazed tile surface is an excellent shelf, but this is difficult to make without building it into the wall in the form of a continuous cantilever. The expansion and contraction of a shelf made of concrete will lead



FIG. 15.—A LIQUID MANURE PUMP
Raised sufficiently high to fill a cart for spraying manure on the fields

to cracks if it is built in at the ends as well as at the back. The glazed tiles forming the tip of the shelf should have a rounded concave tile against the wall and at least a foot of tiles above this forming a skirting.

It is as well to remember that the larger the tile the fewer the joints and consequently the more free from the accumulation of dirt which gathers in the joints between the tiles. There are 42 lineal feet of jointing in a yard of 6 inch tiles, and 30 feet in a yard of 9 inch tiles, and when this is considered in relation to a dairy 15 feet square, and 12 feet high, the difference in lineal feet of jointing amounts to something approaching five hundred feet, if the walls are tiled from floor to ceiling.

MATERNITY AND CALF PENS

The Maternity Pens should be cut off from the general cow shed and should be provided with a proper manger and tying arrangements. The manger should be easily accessible without having to enter the pen.

The pen should be about 10 feet square and the floor made of the same kind of material as the cow standings in the milking shed.

Plenty of light and ventilation are essential, and if funds allow it, the window glass should be of a quartz variety to allow the valuable ultra violet rays to pass through.

The Calf Pens should be specially arranged for calves with equipment of a lighter and smaller variety. The feeding arrangements differ from those of the cows inasmuch as the food is often liquid and has to be given in easily removable pails. These pails should be clipped on to the bars which form the side of the pen so that a calf can put its head through to feed. As calves have a habit of sucking one another's ears whilst feeding, it is necessary to put a little barrier between the feeding pails and so limit the interest of the calf to its own pail.

It is convenient to have a movable partition between the calf pens so that two or more can be thrown together at will.

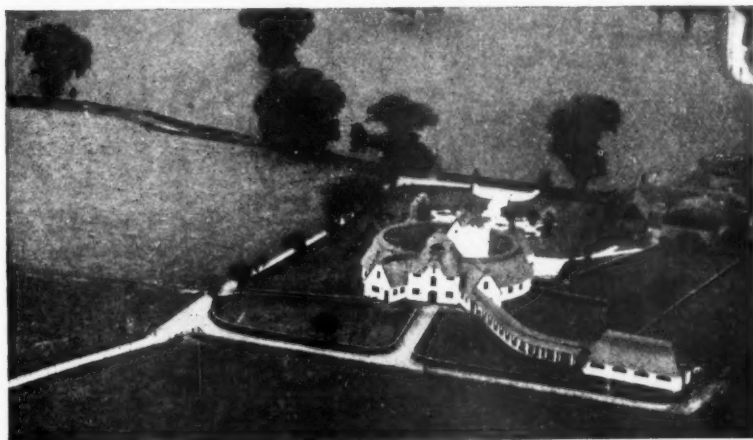


FIG. 16.—AERIAL VIEW OF THE HERTFORDSHIRE FARM SHOWN IN FIG. 9

This shows the various roads which lead up to the cows' entrance. Cows can be collected from all parts of the farm and come in off a clean road instead of walking through mud and manure

THE BULL PEN

The Bull Pen should be about 10 feet square, and like the maternity pen should have its own manger and tying apparatus. All the fittings must be of a very sturdy nature and a strong form of tubular yoke which can be operated from outside the pen is most valuable. A bull can never be relied on, and the most docile animals may in a moment become furious. Before the introduction of tubular yokes, many farmers kept the bull tied up for the greater part of its life.

If the yoke mentioned above is used, the bull may have complete freedom in the pen, and when, for the purpose of cleaning out the pen, it is necessary to secure the bull, some tempting fodder is put in the manger, and as soon as the animal starts to feed, the yoke is clipped together and it is quite impossible for him to get loose.

If the plan allows of such an arrangement, it is well to have a door from the bull pen leading into an out of door pen, so that the animal may go in and out when so inclined. If an outside pen cannot be provided, then a door should be provided leading to the outside, the door being made so that it opens out in halves, leaving a series of stout bars across the doorway.

It is as well to keep the bull in some position where it is completely out of sight of the cows. A bull can do a bit of damage with his horns, and it is best to render the walls with cement up to a height of at least 6 feet,

and to line the inside of wood doors with sheet metal. Wherever it is possible to arrange the doors in the farm so that they cut off one passage whilst opening up another through which you wish the beasts to go, this should be done, and this applies to the bull pen more than to any other section. Every care should be taken to prevent the bull from the possibility of darting along the wrong circulation and getting the cows or herdsman into trouble.

THE MANURE PIT

The Manure Pit is one of the most valuable features of a dairy farm, and should receive a great deal more attention than it usually does. The old-fashioned way of throwing the manure out into the yard and leaving it for the rain to wash away a large proportion of its value is a form of unforgivable waste. It increases the dirt and creates a breeding ground for flies and all manner of vermin. If manure is properly stored, it increases in quality and value. Fig. 18 shows a modern manure pit with a connecting passage to the cow shed. This pit is designed to hold about 450 tons of manure. By a careful arrangement of levels between the manure pit and the liquid manure tank which is placed immediately adjoining, the bottom part of the manure pit is always saturating the straw and solid manure from the bottom upwards, and, in addition to this, liquid manure is pumped over the top of the straw manure so that it rots down from above, a large hose pipe is attached to the pump so that the stream of liquid manure can be directed



FIG. 17.—EXTERIOR OF A LARGE STOCK YARD IN WHICH 60 BEASTS CAN BE RUN
About 500 tons of manure are obtained from this shed in a year



FIG. 18.—COVERED MANURE PIT (ALSO SHOWN IN FIG. 15)
Showing overhead conveyor and covered way connecting with cow shed
The liquid manure pump can be seen on left

where required and moved about from day to day. The manure made in a pit of this nature is of incomparably higher value than manure put out in the fields and left in stacks until it is convenient to use it.

Liquid manure and drains need careful consideration.

It must be taken as an axiom that there shall be no drains inside any building on the farm. All the provision for dealing with waste water and liquids must be conveyed in open channels inside the building, and these should be swept down every day. Channels must discharge on to the top of gullies or into catch pits outside the buildings themselves. Two drains are required in connection with the cow shed, one which conveys the water to waste and the other which runs to the liquid manure pit. The two are connected to the same catch pit, and by means of a simple baffle on the outlets from the catch pit, the liquid can be directed either to waste or to the liquid manure tank.

The first washing down of the channels is usually sent to the liquid manure pit, and the general washing down of the floor is sent to waste.

SILO

The provision of a silo is a very useful part of the equipment of a dairy farm, particularly in this country, where the making of hay is such a tricky business. A silo makes the farmer much less dependent upon the weather, because crops can be cut and put into the silo on the same day.

Time was when our great landowners vied with one another in the upkeep of the farms on their estates and in the breeding of stock. It is an encouraging sign of our own times to see that there is again arising a sense of interest and responsibility in these affairs.

In such a material age as this there is great relaxation and refreshment in all things to do with the soil.

A SHORT LIST OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON FARM BUILDING

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 KELLY (M. A. R.). *Principles of Dairy-Barn Ventilation*. Farmers' Bulletin (U.S.A.) No. 1393. 5 cents.
 McHARDY (D. N.). *Modern Farm Buildings*. Crosby Lockwood. 1932. 8s. 6d.
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- DARLING (F.). *The Modern Dairy Farm*. Arch. Jnl. 6 April 1927.
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 ANON. *Farm Buildings in Germany*. Bangilde. 25 Feb. 1933.
 RECENT DAIRY FARMS AND BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED IN THE PRESS:
 Co-operative Dairies in the Midlands. (W. A. Johnson.) Arch. Jnl. Nov. 2, 1932.
 The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Sutton Bonington. (Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson). Arch. Jnl. Aug. 4, 1926.
 Design for a Model Dairy. (V. L. Johnson.) Arch. Jnl. 23 March 1927.
 A Modern Dairy Farm, Clover Top Farm, Welwyn (Maurice Chesterton). Country Life. 30 June 1928.
 Model Dairy Farm, The Grange, Hackbridge, Surrey. (Maxwell Ayrton.) Country Life. 24 May 1930.



FIG. 19.—A little building over the top of a well containing pumps and engine on the ground level and storage tanks over

"Where Londoners Work"

THE THIRD R.I.B.A. PUBLIC LECTURE

On Wednesday, 22 March, Mr. Darcy Braddell gave the third of the series of public lectures on "How to Look at London," taking for his subject the great office buildings, banks and business institutions of London. His lecture took the form of an "architectural Cook's Tour" of the places "Where Londoners Work," his comments being illustrated by extremely interesting slides of the buildings themselves, supplemented by plans, the lecturer laying great stress on the importance of lay appreciation of architectural plans.

The tour started in Whitehall, the building singled out for more detailed description and for special praise being Underground House, and was continued down the river, Mr. Braddell expressing the opinion that the Thames should be far more generally used as London's natural highway. Amongst the buildings seen from the river Mr. Braddell dealt in detail with the I.C.I. building, which he characterised as typically the home of big business magnates; Thames House; Scotland Yard, which was praised for its absolute appropriateness; the new County Hall; and the very recently completed Shell Mex building, which, though he described it as exciting and impressive, he criticised as somewhat exaggerated and top-heavy, due to its very large and rather unnecessary clock. In complete contrast to these modern buildings Mr. Braddell showed several slides of Somerset House and King's College. Further down the river, amongst the wharves and warehouses, he singled out Hay's Wharf, built by Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, as an excellent example of how

these buildings can be made both beautiful and interesting.

After leaving the river, Mr. Braddell continued his tour of the City and attempted to show the enormous change which has taken place of recent years in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, illustrating his remarks with slides of Sir Herbert Baker's work on the Bank of England, the Westminster Bank in Threadneedle Street, built by Messrs. Mewes and Davis; Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, and a recent block of offices in Gracechurch Street by Mr. L. S. Sullivan, the façade of which gives the appearance of being one enormous window. Returning to Trafalgar Square by way of the Strand, Mr. Braddell dealt with such buildings as Bush House in Kingsway, which he cited as an excellent example of good planning in relation to neighbouring buildings and streets. He also praised the *Daily Express* building as an experiment which he thought would be followed by many, though restrictions would necessarily have to be made on the colour schemes of buildings if glass came to be generally used in this way. As another example of good and appropriate planning he cited South Africa House, since the architect had unselfishly subordinated his design to fit in with that of the National Gallery and so preserve the unity of Trafalgar Square.

At the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Braddell urged his audience to undertake this and similar tours of London for themselves as the best means of getting to know and to appreciate the architecture of their city.

"Where Londoners Play"

THE FOURTH R.I.B.A. PUBLIC LECTURE

The fourth of the series of public lectures on "How to Look at London" was given on Wednesday, 29 March, by Mr. Morton Shand, the title of his lecture being "Where Londoners Play."

Mr. Shand, since he considered eating too intellectual and shopping too serious an occupation to bring restaurants and shops within the title of his lecture, confined himself to a discussion of theatres and cinemas. He said that the tendency of our present cinema architecture was to be predominantly anonymous, and he suggested that to counteract this the architects of theatres and cinemas should be billed amongst the opening attractions of their buildings. He also criticised the rather alarming tendencies of London's recent pleasure architecture, which he described as "dangerously unsocial improprieties," attacking in particular the vulgarity of cinemas, with their obstructive and inappropriate hoardings without and their crude "atmospheric" forms of decoration within.

With regard to the actual theatres themselves, Mr. Shand pointed out that very few people ever really notice the interiors of the theatres they visit, concentrating their attention chiefly on the comfort and position of the seats, the situation and associations of the theatre, and of course the "bar." The importance of the bar in theatre architecture was emphasised by Mr. Shand, who, while admitting that they were very much improved and often very charming, condemned on the whole the modern bar architecture as being a decadent form of the "1925 Parisian jazz manner." Most of the theatres in London are of a standardised late Victorian or Edwardian type, stereotyped, over-ornate and often ugly, but at the same time dignified and appropriate to the theatrical needs of the

age. These theatres Mr. Shand compared very favourably with the auditoriums of most modern theatres to-day, citing the Comedy and the Little as almost perfect examples of their kind. The old Empire he regarded as one of the most characteristic monuments of its period, with an almost noble atmosphere impossible to reconcile with its over-gilded modern supplanter, and he commended the Alhambra and the Lyceum for their absolute appropriateness for their purpose. Amongst other old-fashioned theatres described by Mr. Shand was Drury Lane, which in spite of looking from the outside like an eighteenth-century prison still has the most dignified exterior of any London theatre. Mr. Shand, speaking of modern theatres, said that he did not think we had yet achieved the proper expression of the age in our theatre architecture. As an exception he quoted the Cambridge Theatre, which gives the necessary feeling of restfulness and avoids the current dangers of "jazz modernism." He commented, however, on the discrepancy in period between the interior and exterior of this theatre, a discrepancy also evident in the Duchess Theatre, which, though admirable inside, looks from the outside like a "lost little Quaker girl." Other modern theatres and cinemas praised by Mr. Shand were the Sadler's Wells Theatre, the New Victoria, and the News Theatre in Tottenham Court Road.

In conclusion, Mr. Shand emphasised the importance of trying to express in the buildings devoted to our gaiety the fleeting spirit of the age, and added a plea that the architect should come in for his fair share of praise and blame, since criticism, however adverse, is more progressive than indifference.

Reviews

PUGIN

"PUGIN: THE PORTRAIT OF A MEDIAEVAL VICTORIAN." By Michael Trappes-Lomax. London, 1932. Sheed and Ward. 15s.

Reviewed by W. W. BEGLEY, F.R.Hist.S., L.R.I.B.A.

This book might well be regarded as a Pugin miscellany rather than a biographical study, since quotations form the bulk of the matter, but viewed from either aspect it is disappointing, for one is left with a very unbalanced "portrait."

Books of this character make one regret that Lytton Strachey ever wrote *Queen Victoria*, for whereas his vivid and incisive pen built up a living and rounded figure, his imitators illuminate their subjects with only a fitful and superficial brilliance which accentuates the obvious and leaves the dark places obscure.

This is particularly the case in this instance. We are regaled with copious extracts from Ferrey's *Recollections of A. N. W. Pugin* and with snippets from other sources, from which we learn a good deal of the man, his ideas and his literary works, but of the central figure of his life, his architectural output, practically nothing. His buildings flit like pale ghosts through the pages of the book. Apart from the notes in Appendix II, gleaned from various writers and from correspondence, acknowledged be it said, the architectural matter appears to be taken from such ancient and well-worn sources as Eastlake and Bumpus. Mr. Trappes-Lomax does not seem to have considered it necessary for Pugin's biographer to have personally familiarised himself with such mundane matters as Pugin's buildings.

This attitude is the more regrettable since while Pugin's writings are unalterably before the world, with all their burning enthusiasm, his churches have been shamefully maltreated, and the work of destruction still goes on. Pugin's books were simple, direct propaganda towards great architecture, as he conceived it. His buildings show his principles in action, and he would assuredly have been amazed at the attempt to judge his achievement by any other standard than his works in brick and stone.

Although 80 years have elapsed since his death no complete list of his buildings has been published, and year by year they dwindle in number and value. His last work, at Danesfield, has been destroyed, as have his churches at Southport, Cambridge, Highfield Street and Bishop Eton—Liverpool, and Whitwick, while many others, as at Reading and Solihull, have been altered or bedizened out of all recognition. Despite the lip-service paid to his name, none of his works are safe. At St. George's, Southwark, and at Hulme and Kirkham his rood screens have been removed, and in his own church of St. Augustine, Ramsgate, only a few weeks ago, the present writer was gleefully informed of the impending arrival of a white marble statue, nine feet high, and yet a properly proportioned canopied niche still stands empty near by.

This book contains no reference to the series of articles by Paul Waterhouse in Vols. 3 and 4 of the *Architectural Review*, and the writer appears to be unaware of what is probably the most important study of Pugin's works yet published.

Mr. Trappes-Lomax's one excursion into the realm of serious architectural criticism is on the unfortunate controversy as to whether Barry or Pugin should be regarded as the real archi-

tect of the Houses of Parliament, and here, while appearing to present the evidence, he actually advances as facts many wild statements made by Edward Welby Pugin which are very dubious indeed. Space does not permit of any analysis of the evidence here, but those readers who may be disturbed by the entries cited from Pugin's diary, which are held to show that he made Barry's winning design for him, or by the statement that Barry paid Pugin £400 for the design, or by the alleged quarrel between Pugin and Barry between the years 1837 and 1844, are urged to read two articles in the *Ecclesiologist* for 1868. Mr. Trappes-Lomax makes no reference to these articles but they are, nevertheless, of the greatest importance. The Ecclesiological Society was then at the zenith of its power. Its president was also president of the R.I.B.A. Its members included many who had known Pugin and Barry intimately, and by them all Pugin's memory was cherished with a respect bordering on veneration. The articles were called forth by the publication of Edward Welby Pugin's wild diatribes, and although Barry's limited powers as a Gothic architect were a byword in the Society, yet, after a careful examination of the evidence, the verdict is unhesitatingly given in his favour.

The biography of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, who achieved a century of work in the space of two-score years, has yet to be written.

PRODUCING A GREEN COPPER ROOF*

ALAN E. MUNBY [F.]

A number of years ago, at the instance of the Science Committee (I think the suggestion was Mr. Vernon Crompton's), an investigation into the corrosion of metal fittings used in buildings was initiated, thanks to the interest of The Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, assisted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The researcher appointed for this work was Dr. W. H. J. Veinon, now on the staff of the National Physical Laboratory, and the Institute of Metals has recently published an interesting paper by him on the nature and production of green patina on copper.

In two previous papers before the Institute, Dr. Vernon has dealt with the composition of natural green patina, in this paper he deals with its artificial production. The colour is found to be due to the formation of basic sulphate of copper which, when formed, is very permanent, but usually takes 10 to 20 years to appear naturally after a long period of blackening and often discolouring of stonework by solution of salts of the copper. It was formerly supposed that the green colour was due to basic copper carbonate, hence we have here an interesting discovery which Dr. Vernon has followed up by showing that the coating can be produced by chemical means, subject, however, to damage by frost, and better by electrolytic deposition from certain chemical solutions (detailed in the report) when it appears to be permanent.

The application of electrolysis to large dimensional copper prior to erection may present difficulties, but the production of a stable green colour artificially is itself a considerable achievement.

* Institute of Metals, Vol. 49, No. 2, 1932; 36, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

1932-1933—V

INCORPORATING
NOTES ON RECENT PURCHASES*(These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.)*

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Books presented by Publisher or Author marked

Books purchased marked

** Books of which one copy at least is in the Loan Library.*

R.
P.

ARCHITECTURE

CHANTIERS

Chantiers, organe technique de l'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui.

Q. 124". Jan.-Fév. 1933. No. 1. Boulogne. 50 fr. p.a. 10 nos. p.a. *In progress.*

HISTORY

CLAPHAM (A. W.)

The renaissance of architecture and stone-carving in Southern France in the tenth and eleventh centuries. [*From the proceedings of the British Academy.* Vol. xviii.]

pam. 10". London: Milford. (1932.) 3s. 6d. P.

DAVIES (GERALD S.)

Michelangelo.

2nd ed. 10". xvii + 228 pp. and 126 pls. London: Methuen. (1924.) 10s. 6d. (remaindered). P.

A copy of the ERECHTHEUM, text and plates, by G. P. Stevens and others, and published for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has been put into the Loan Library.

DRAWING

RONALDS (FRANCIS)

Mechanical perspective: or, description and uses of an instrument for sketching from nature . . . and of a machine for drawing in perspective architectural and other subjects, etc.

2nd ed. 8½". vii + 36 pp. and 12 pls. London (priv. print). 1828. *Presented by the Royal Society of Arts.*

WILLIAMS (BUTLER)

A manual for teaching model-drawing from solid forms, the models founded on those of M. Dupuis etc. (Under the sanction of the committee of council on education.)

8¾". xv + 257 pp. and 14 pls. London: J. W. Parker. 1843. *Presented by the Royal Society of Arts.*

VOCATION

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

(Our new road.) Inaugural address by James A. Arnott. Edinburgh chapter of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 75th session, 1932-33. pam. 9". Edinburgh. 1932. R.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

HURST (JOHN THOMAS)

A handbook of formule, tables, and memoranda for architectural surveyors, draughtsmen etc.

17th ed. 3" + 5¼". London: Spon. 1932. 8s. 6d. P.

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

GUILD HALLS

The following pamphlets, issued by *The Builder* in 1916, have been added to the loan library:—

The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.

The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.

The Worshipful Company of Salters.

SCHACHNER (R.), SCHMIEDEN (H.) AND WINTERSTEIN

Krankenhausbau, Vol. I Handbücherei für das gesamte Krankenhauswesen. Edited by A. Gottstein.

8¼". ix + 344 pp. Berlin: Springer. 1930. £1 16s. P.

[SWEDEN: THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD]

*Sketches and plans of hospitals in Sweden.

9". 102 pp. Stockholm. 1931. 3s. P.

SWEDEN: THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD

*Notes on the organization and planning of public hospitals in Sweden. [Publication No. 69.]

pam. 9½". Stockholm. 1931. 3s. P.

BERLIN, University

Universität Berlin um-und erweiterungsbau der Frauenklinik. [Reprint from "Zentralblatt der Bauverwaltung vereinigt mit Zeitschrift für Bauwesen." 53. Jahrgang, 1933. Heft. 1 and 2.]

Q. pam. 13¼". Berlin. 1933. R.

MICHEL (ROGER)

La maison maternelle nationale de Saint-Maurice (Seine). Sa création, son fonctionnement, ses résultats.

pam. 9¾". Paris: A. Legrand. 1930. 2s. P.

BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Open-air swimming baths.

3rd ed. Q. pam. 11". London. [1933.] R.

GROPIUS (M.) and SCHMIEDEN (H.)

Das neue Concerthaus zu Leipzig.

p. fo. 17½". 12 pls. Leipsic: Dorn & Merfeld. 1896.

Presented by Mr. F. H. Mansford [F.].

ADSHEAD (S. D.)

*London bridges and London development. (Lecture given before the London Society at the Royal Society of Arts, on 18 November, 1932.)

pam. 9¾". London. 1932. 2 *Presented by the author.*

(ECCLIESIASTICAL)

MILAN. SINDACATO NAZIONALE FASCISTA ARCHITETTI

*Concorso per le chiese della diocesi di Messina. (Architettura. Rivista del Sindacato . . . Fascicolo speciale.)

Q. pam. 11½". Milan. 1932. 25 lire. R.

MOSSE (H. R.)

The monumental effigies of Sussex (1250-1650).

2nd ed. 6¼". xix + 241 pp. Hove: Combridges. 1933. 3s. 6d. R.

(EDUCATIONAL)

EDUCATION (Journal)

Supplement (24 Feb.): School construction.

Q. pam. 12". London. 1933. R.

BEASLEY (H. J.)

New suggestions on museum lay-out (*Reprint from The Museums Journal*, Vol. XXXII, February 1933).

pam. 10". 1933. *Presented by the author.*

The author of this pamphlet, who is curator of the Cranmore Ethnographical Museum, Chislehurst, has several interesting ideas on the subject of showcase design, which, as he rightly says, is one of the chief elements dictating the design of a gallery. His incidental remarks on heating, lighting and flooring are not all very convincing, and the almost bland simplicity of his statement that the architect's work "is simply to create around the wishes of . . . his clients . . . a structure suitable for their needs" betrays an ignorance of the proper function of architecture.

RUSSELL-COTES ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM, Bournemouth

The art gallery of tomorrow. (Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum. March 1933. Vol. XII. No. 1.)

pam. 9½". Bournemouth. 1933. 9d. R.

(DOMESTIC)

GRES (JOHN M.) and FORD (JAMES), *editors*

Housing objectives and programs. (The President's conference on home building and ownership. XI.)

9". xxv+345 pp. Washington. 1932. \$1.15. R.

VERÖFFENTLICHUNG DES INT. VERBANDES FÜR WOHNUNGSWESEN
Das Wohnungswesen der Stadt Wien. Housing in Vienna.Q. 12". 168 pp. Stuttgart: Hoffman. 1932. 7s. 6d. P.
Translated into English and French.

SCHMITTHENNER (PAUL)

Baugestaltung. I Folge. Das deutsche Wohnhaus.

Q. 12". 168 pp. Stuttgart: Wittwer. 1932. £1 1s. 3d. P.

GRES (JOHN M.) and FORD (JAMES) *editors*

House design, construction and equipment. (The President's conference on home building and home ownership. V.)

9". xvii+325 pp. Washington. 1932. \$1.15. R.

SPANNAGEL (FRITZ) and ZWIRN (STEFANIE)

Fünf und zwanzig Sommerlauben und Wohnlauben Heft 1.

Q. pam. 11½". Berlin: Bauwelt. 1932. 2s. P.

SMITH (DONALD)

Pigeon cotes and dove houses of Essex.

8½". 276 pp. and bibliography. London: Simpkin Marshall. (1931.)
10s. 6d. P.

DETAILS

HOLME (C. G.), *editor*

Decorative art. The Studio year book.

Q. 11½". London: Studio. 1933. 10s. 6d. P.

BUSBY (C. A.)

A collection of designs for modern embellishments suitable to parlours, dining and drawing rooms etc.

Q. 11½". 25 pls. London: Taylor. Circa 1810.
Presented by the Royal Society of Arts.

CARRINGTON (NOEL)

Design in the home.

Q. 11". 191 pp. London: Country Life. (1933.) 15s. P.

MOREAU (CHARLES), *Publisher*

Serrurerie moderne et ferronnerie de bâtiment.

p.fo. 174". 36 pls. Paris: Moreau. [1933.] £1 10s. P.

ALLIED ARTS

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Rules as to—

I. The Board's art teacher's diploma;

II. The endorsement of the art teacher's diploma upon approved diplomas. *Rules 109.* pam. London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 2d. R.

LAMBERT (ÉLIE)

L'art gothique en Espagne aux XIIe et XIIIe siècles.

Q. 10½". 314 pp. and 48 pls. and bibliography. Paris: Laurens. 1931.
30s. P.

CASSON (STANLEY)

The technique of early Greek sculpture.

9½". xiii+246 pp. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1933. 25s. P.

WALPOLE SOCIETY

The volume issued for the year 1931-32 continues the life and works of George Vertue, begun in the volume for the year 1929-30.

HARRIE (MARTIN) and CLAYTON (MURIEL)

Walker's Quarterly Nos. 35-36. Thomas Daniell, R.A. (1749-1840), and William Daniell, R.A. (1769-1837).

8½". 106 pp. London. 1932. 5s. *Presented by Mr. Sydney Kitson [F.].*

BUILDING

BUILDING INDUSTRIES' NATIONAL COUNCIL: SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS

Bulletin of the Building Industries' National Council: Special Committee for public relations.

No. 1. January 1933. Typescript. R.

Monthly. In progress.

LAXTON

Laxton's and Lockwood's builders' price book, 1933. Edited and revised by P. T. Walters.

74". cxxxiv+912 pp. London: Kelly's Directories. 1933. 7s. 6d. P.

ALLIED SCIENCES

RICHARDSON (E. G.)

An introduction to acoustics of buildings.

7". 63 pp. London: Arnold. 1933. 3s. 6d. R.

MATERIALS

ELSDEN (J. VINCENT) and HOWE (J. ALLEN)

The stones of London.

7". [6]+205 pp. London: Colliery Guardian Co. 1923. 5s. P.

EQUIPMENT

COOK (ARTHUR L.)

Electric wiring for lighting and power installations.

3rd ed. 74". xiv+463 pp. New York: John Wiley and London: Chapman and Hall. 1933. 18s. 6d. P.

ENGINEERING

BUDAPEST. MAGYAR MÉRNÖK ÉS ÉPÍTÉSZ-EGYLET

Budapesti Mérnöki kamara közleményei. [Journal of the Society of Engineers, allied to The Hungarian Society of Engineers and Architects.]

Vol. X. Nos. 5-6. March 1933. Budapest. 6 peu. p.a. R.
Fortnightly. In progress.

CROSS (HARDY) and MORGAN (NEWLIN DOLBEY)

Continuous frames of reinforced concrete.

9". x+343 pp. New York: John Wiley and London: Chapman and Hall. 1932. 28s. R.

SURVEYING

ORDNANCE SURVEY

The subsidence of London, paper read at the British Association meeting of 1932. (Professional papers. New series, No. 14.)

Q. pam. 12". London: H.M.S.O. 1932. 2s. 6d. P.

TOPOGRAPHY

WICKHAM (A. K.)

The villages of England.

2nd ed. xii+51 pp. and 106 pls. London: Batsford. 1933. 12s. 6d. R.

In this new edition of his delightful book on English Villages Mr. Wickham has made a few small alterations, some of which meet criticisms made by reviewers of the 1st edition. Both text and illustrations are admirable, and we hope that yet a 3rd edition will be called for.

REGIONAL AND TOWN PLANNING

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

*No. 7. Memorandum on regional and town planning. (Revised February 1933.)
pam. 8½". London. 1933. R. (2)

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

No. 30. Town and country planning: to plan or not to plan?
Q. pam. 11". London. (1932.) R.

HILL (H. A.) and NAYLOR (T. W.)

The complete law of town and country planning.

9½". xxiii+422+25 pp. London: Butterworth. 1933. 30s. P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Town and country planning Act. (Local authorities and joint town planning committees. England and Wales.) Circular 1305.

pam. 9½". London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 4d. P.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

No. 32. The town and country planning Act, 1932. A consideration of its principles by the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Scott.

pam. 7½". London. 1933. R.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW and the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Carlton House Terrace, many shades of opinion [reprinted from the A. Rev. and A. Jnl.] for the Carlton House Terrace defence committee. fo. pam. 14". London: (Architectural Press). 1933. R.

UNWIN (SIR RAYMOND)

Garden cities. (*From The London Rotarian*, October 15, 1932.)
pam. 9". London. 1932. *Presented by Mr. F. R. G. Wills [F.]*.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

No. 29. Electricity transmission lines. Part I. Memorandum on policy. Part II. Procedure recommended.
pam. 8½". London. 1933. R.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND: PENN COUNTRY, branch

The Penn country of Buckinghamshire.
Q. 11". 127 pp. London: Evans. (1932.) 5s. P.

WARSAW. BIBLIOTEKA POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA REFORMY MIESZKANIOWEJ

Wypytalność lokatorów rezultaty ankiety przeprowadzonej przez P.T.R.M. W. Maju 1932 R. [Local statics with regard to transport: published by the Polish Society for the reform of dwelling houses.]
pam. 9¼". Warsaw. 1933. R.

Drawings

REPTON (HUMPHRY, J. A. and G. S.).

Designs for buildings, Gothic Revival and Classic, designed by them or by John Nash. Chiefly country houses, but including design for a chapel, design for President's Lodging, Magdalen College, Oxford (unexecuted), the College of Physicians, Regent Street (Nash), town hall at Chipping Norton, Glos.

Pencil, ink, mono., and water-colour D. Circa 1801-42.

Also: Highgate Archway (1811), aquatint; St. Philip's Chapel, Regent St. (G. Repton, 1820), engr. 31 sheets in p.fol.

In the same collection: Turret at Corston, Wilts, by — Yonge; "Design for the new Houses of Parliament by four eminent hands" (satirical), lith. Circa 1835; West Strand improvement, lith.; Dorchester Abbey, Jesse Window, engr. 4 sheets. 8—.

Presented by Mr. John Summerson [A.].

Manuscripts

CHAMBERS (SIR WILLIAM)

Correspondence of Sir William Chambers, 1752-1790.

Presented by Mr. Sydney Kitson [F.].

Correspondence

THE NEED FOR A PUBLICATION ON HOUSING

7, Gosforth Villas,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
29 March.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—The passage of the new Housing Bill through Parliament and the favourable and other criticism to which it has been subjected at each stage, combined with the interest taken in its provisions by the Press, would seem to accentuate the need for a publication of a type which does not appear to be in existence.

The financial difficulties of the past few years have had one beneficial result in the increase of public interest in the housing of the poorer sections of the working class and in the work of private housing trusts, but no single publication appears to state concisely in a form suitable for the interested layman, the results of past action, the exact position at the present time, and the suggestions for future action concerning the problem.

The responsibility laid by the Government upon private enterprise for the provision of working-class housing accommodation in the future, would appear to indicate that the whole problem must affect the private architect much more nearly in the future than it has in the past, and the part being taken by the R.I.B.A. in the formation of a National Housing Board would seem additionally to call for such an explanatory publication being issued under its auspices.

If private enterprise can indeed furnish a solution on any scale commensurate with the problem, it is the more necessary that public opinion should be brought to some unity of purpose, and it is suggested that a small and authoritative publication by the R.I.B.A., issued at a moderate price, would both command a wide sale and do much to achieve this unity concerning the complex problem of working-class housing.—I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,

H. MYLES WRIGHT, B.A. Cantab.

THE USE OF GLASS IN BUILDING

Chance Brothers and Co., Ltd.,
Clutha House, Princes Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.
4 April 1933.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—Mr. Waldram's letter in the current issue of your journal is a heart-felt lament that a very intricate subject, such as the selective absorption of heat in special glasses, cannot be reduced to terms of simple arithmetic; but facts cannot be altered.

The figures quoted by me on selective absorption emanate from a source which Mr. Waldram has already admitted to be a dependable one—the physics laboratory of the manufacturers concerned, who have specialised for years in this particular subject. He can rest assured that they were not published as a mere challenge to anyone. To suggest a test by an impartial authority is, of course, to take up a line quite commonly followed, and if anyone could have ensured that the necessary facilities were all available and the sun shining at the same time (and for sufficient time!), such a test by an independent authority would have been carried out in this country.

I am informed, however, that the difficulties are considerable; but the Assistant Astronomer at Colombo Observatory carried out his own tests which fully corroborated the absorption figures published in connection with the glass in question. I enclose a copy of the Astronomer's report.*

Finally, may I add that the architects and engineers who have used this glass extensively in sunny climates have expressed themselves as very satisfied with the results; while government departments and others who have actual experience of the material in England are no less enthusiastic, and the manufacturers will supply their names on request. We may, therefore, for simplicity's sake and if your correspondent likes, ignore arithmetic and accept the dicta of experienced and competent authorities.—Yours faithfully,

M. L. ANDERSON.

* This report is in the R.I.B.A. Library where it may be seen.

Notes

THE ROSCOE PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE, LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY

Professor Lionel Budden [F.], Associate Professor and Senior Lecturer in Architecture in the University of Liverpool, has been appointed to the Roscoe Chair of Architecture in succession to Professor C. H. Reilly, who is retiring.

A DINNER TO MR. GEORGE A. MITCHELL

The Polytechnic School of Architecture, Surveying and Building propose to hold a dinner to Mr. George A. Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., who is retiring from the Headship of the School. The dinner will take place on 1 June, and it is desired that old members of the School staff, old students and friends who would care to attend, will communicate as soon as possible with Mr. J. A. Ray, or other member of the School staff, so that the necessary arrangements can be made.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON

The International Congress of Architects which was to have been held in September this year in the United States of America, at Washington, has been deferred until improved conditions make it possible to ensure an adequate gathering of International Representatives.

A further announcement will be made as soon as the Comité Permanent International des Architectes is able to arrange a suitable date.

THE STIRLING SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

In the announcement in the last JOURNAL of the formation of the Stirling Society of Architects as a Chapter of the R.I.A.S., it was stated that Mr. John Begg [F.] had been elected President. This is incorrect. The new President is Mr. Eric S. Bell, F.R.I.A.S.

ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

The Architects' Unemployment Relief Fund have very gratefully to acknowledge the following donations received since the last issue of the JOURNAL:—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Frank Baines (second donation)	10	10	0
Sir Banister Fletcher (second donation)	10	10	0
Mr. Ernest Bates (third donation)	10	10	0
Sir John Sulman	10	0	0
Miss E. Charles (second donation)	5	5	0
Messrs. Eiloart, Son and Inman (second donation)	5	5	0
Messrs. Gardiner and Theobald (second donation)	5	5	0
Mr. Arthur Blomfield (second donation)	5	0	0
Mr. A. Hunter Crawford (second donation)	5	0	0
Mr. J. Alfred Gotch (second donation)	5	0	0
Messrs. Bomer and Gibbs (second donation)	3	3	0
Mr. A. E. Cockerell (second donation)	3	3	0
Mr. Cyril Farey (second donation)	3	3	0
Mr. A. Bulloch (second donation)	2	2	0
Major J. O. Cook (second donation)	2	2	0
Mr. F. H. Floyd (second donation)	2	2	0
Mr. Percy A. Coad (second donation)	1	1	0
Mr. C. D. Collins (second donation)	1	1	0

Subscriptions have also been renewed from:—

Mr. C. A. C. Turner.
The City Engineer's Office, Nottingham.

Mr. Renfrew Spencer.
Cheques should be made payable to the Architects' Unemployment Committee and sent to the Secretary, Architects' Unemployment Committee, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL,

6 March 1933

INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

A letter was submitted from the Foreign Office stating that the proposal for the establishment of a Permanent International Commission of Architects had been put forward by the United Kingdom Delegation to the Council of the League of Nations, and that it had been referred by the League Council to the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation.

THE NEW R.I.B.A. BUILDING

On the recommendation of the New Building Committee, the Council unanimously approved the Architect's revised design. The lowest tender for the steelwork, of £10,585, received from Messrs. Matthew T. Shaw and Co., Ltd., was accepted.

THE COURT OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Mr. E. Bertram Kirby, O.B.E. [F.], was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Court of Governors of the University of Liverpool for the period 1 January 1933 to 31 December 1935.

R.I.B.A. ARCHITECTURE MEDALS: LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. J. B. Surman [F.] was appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the Jury for the award of the R.I.B.A. Architecture Medal in the area of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects.

SYSTEM OF COLOURS FOR CONDUITS IN BUILDINGS

Mr. L. W. Thornton White [A.] was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on a Technical Committee set up by the British Standards Institution to draw up a Standard System of Colours for Conduits in Buildings.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL

The following members were appointed to serve on the Registration Council for the year ending March 1934:—

W. H. Ansell [F.].
Henry V. Ashley [F.].
Major Harry Barnes [F.].
Henry M. Fletcher [F.].
E. Stanley Hall [F.].
Sydney Kitson [F.].
A. H. Moberly [F.].
L. Sylvester Sullivan [F.].
J. Alan Slater [F.].
Sydney Tatchell [F.].
Percy Thomas [F.].
John Watson [F.].
Charles Woodward [A.].

CONSTITUTION OF THE ADMISSION COMMITTEE OF THE ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL

The following members were appointed to serve on the Admission Committee for the year ending March 1934:—

Edwin Gunn [A.].
A. H. Moberly [F.].
Thos. E. Scott [F.].
Charles Woodward [A.].

GIFT OF CHAMBERS LETTERS

The cordial thanks of the Council were expressed to Mr. Sydney Kitson for his valuable gift to the R.I.B.A. collection.

AERODROMES COMMITTEE

A grant of £25 was made towards the cost of the work of the Aerodromes Committee.

FELLOWSHIP

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architect to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Mr. J. Arthur Smith [L.] (President of the Inverness Architectural Association).

MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected:—

As Hon. Corresponding Member	..	..	1
As Fellows	..	..	9
As Associates	..	..	61
As Licentiates	..	..	8

Transfer to the Retired Members' Class.—The following member was transferred to the Retired Members' Class:—

As Retired Fellow: William Vallance Betts.

Reinstatement.—The following ex-members were reinstated:—

As Associate: James Barrington Wride.

As Licentiate: Captain Owen Keith Beattie.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret:—

Horace Field [F].
Gerald Edgar Jones [F].
George Victor Lidbury [A].
Robert Primrose Morris [A].
Arthur Smethurst Chadwick [L].
Robert Coutts Henderson [L].
William James Joynes [L].
Edwin Rothwell [L].
Ernest Robert Walker [L].

Allied Societies

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society was held on 25 March 1933, at the New London Hotel, Exeter.

The President, Mr. A. H. Ough [F.], was in the chair, and a large number of members was present.

The minutes of the preceding annual meeting were read, and the annual report and balance sheet were presented and unanimously adopted. Mr. Ough, in his address as retiring President, spoke of the hard times through which the profession was passing, and discussed the various prospects of improvement in their position. He mentioned the activities of the R.I.B.A. to relieve unemployment, the importance to the profession of the new Registration Act, the opportunities afforded by the Colonies to young and ambitious men, and the asset of possessing engineering qualifications. He referred to the efforts made by the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies to make the activities of their members known to the public, and stressed the importance of the work of Town and Regional Planning Committees and the Building Industries National Council.

Mr. Ough referred to the desecration of the countryside by the erection everywhere of pylons and electric cables, and the evils of haphazard ribbon development. Before concluding his speech Mr. Ough expressed his gratitude to Mr. Prigg, the Council and the Hon. Secretary for their loyal support, and made special reference to the resignation of Mr. S. Dobell after 26 years of service. He hoped that the younger members of the Society would continue to give their support to the R.I.B.A., thus helping to improve the status and prestige of the whole profession. In conclusion Mr. Ough wished the succeeding President every success in all he should undertake for the well-being and progress of the Society.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ough for his services during the year. The untiring and tactful manner in which he had governed the Society had been of great benefit to the Society and had endeared members to him.

Mr. B. Priestley Shires [F.] (Plymouth) was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. A. S. Parker [F.] (Plymouth) and Mr. W. J. Thomasson [A.] (Exeter) were elected Vice-Presidents. Other officers of Council and members of Council were also elected.

Mr. Priestley Shires then received the badge of office. He thanked members for the honour they had paid him and said that he had been keenly interested in the work all his life and it would be his pleasure to give his best service to the Society.

THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

CARDIFF (CENTRAL) BRANCH

The Annual General Meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch) was held at Cardiff on 16 March 1933.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet showing the healthy financial condition of the Branch were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary's Report was read and confirmed. It showed that a useful year's work had been carried through, that the lectures

and exhibitions arranged had been well attended, and that the technical discussions had been particularly successful. The Report also showed that the School of Architecture Club is in a very healthy condition, and is doing very valuable work for the younger members, its activities including visits to Glastonbury and Wells and to Bristol.

The great help of the technical press and of the *Western Mail* in giving publicity to the activities of the Branch was acknowledged.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee were elected for the coming Session.

WESTERN BRANCH

The Western Branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects held their annual general meeting at Lovell's Café, Swansea.

Mr. Edwin Smith, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., of Neath, was re-elected Branch Chairman, and the following officers were appointed to the Branch Committee:

Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A. (President, S.W.I. of A.).

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. R. H. Rogers, L.R.I.B.A.

Five members were elected to the Branch Committee, and two student members; and five members and one student member were elected to serve on the Council of the South Wales Institute as from 1 July 1933.

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS

On 9 February at a meeting of the Society, Mr. Edwin Gunn [A.], gave a lecture on "The Textbook and the Craftsman."

Speaking of the decline in the skill of craftsmanship, Mr. Gunn traced the development of building practice from the time of the Renaissance till to-day, and pointed out that whereas before craftsmen learnt their trade either from Guilds and Master Masons or traditionally from folk-lore, they now had to rely on trade journals and cheap and limited text books, written by teachers and not by workers, giving very little really essential technical information. As an example of the way in which old trades used to be learnt, Mr. Gunn cited the local and traditional craft of "thatching." He concluded his lecture by suggesting the ideal form for a book of instruction for the average "private enterprise" builder to-day, which should take the place of the training received by the craftsmen of the past.

At a meeting on 9 March, at the University, Sheffield, Professor J. Husband gave an extremely interesting lecture on the "Architecture of Engineering Structures."

Professor Husband dealt in his lecture with the artistic side of engineering. He stressed the enormous importance of this owing to the fact that complicated engineering structures are usually designed to endure for a long time and also because their enormous size makes it essential that they should be designed to fit in with their surroundings. Professor Husband then dealt in detail with the architectural qualities of bridges, illustrating his remarks with slides of many examples of old and modern bridges. He also dealt fully with the question of large concrete and masonry dams, and concluded with a brief discussion on waterworks, towers and tunnels.

Membership Lists

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 3 April 1933:—

AS FELLOWS (4)

ADDISON: JOSEPH, M.C., A.M.T.P.I., Dip.Arch.(Abdn.) [A. 1920], Leeds.
 CHARLTON: FREDERICK LAWRENCE [A. 1914], Leeds.
 COORSBY: MAJOR REGINALD ARTHUR, T.D., R.E. (T.A.) [A. 1921].
 And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—
 EVANS: SAMUEL, F.S.I., Cardiff.

AS ASSOCIATES (21)

ARCHIBALD: RICHARD MAXWELL [Final], Middlesbrough.
 BENNETT: HUBERT [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Manchester.
 BERGER: LEON, Dip.Arch.(L.vpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Everton, Liverpool.
 BLYTHIN: CHARLES FREDERICK [Final].
 BRAY: GEORGE HENRY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Rangoon.
 BURTON: HENRY ALBERT ETRIDGE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
 CRIGHTON: ALBERT, Dip.Arch.(L.vpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Bootle.
 DARRYSHIRE: LESLIE [Final], Nottingham.
 GRAVES: GEORGE LEE [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Southport.
 HASSELL: GORDON FREDERICK [Final].
 MEWTON: GEOFFREY HARLEY [Final], Melbourne.
 MILLER: ALEXANDER, B.Sc.(Arch.) [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Rutherglen.
 MONTAGU: ADRIAN ALBERT VAN [Final].
 NELSON: JOHN OUGHTRED, B.Arch.(L.vpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Southport.
 NIXON: RICHARD SCHOLEFIELD, B.A.(Cantab.) [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Neston, Cheshire.
 ONSON: WILFRED RICHMOND, B.Arch.(McGill) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, McGill University. Exempted from Final Examination], Somerset, Bermuda.
 POWELL: WILLIAM CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 PULLAN: FREDERICK ROWLAND [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Roundhay, Leeds.
 SCHERRER: EMIL CYRIL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Manchester.
 TOWERS: JOSEPH ERIC, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Guiseley, Leeds.
 WRIGHT: FRANCIS WILLIAM, B.A. [Final], Walkley, Sheffield.

AS LICENTIATES (6)

DAWES: GEORGE, Derby.
 FORD: HERBERT WILLIAM, Great Bookham, Surrey.
 FOX: CHARLES EDWARD, F.S.I., Halifax.
 MANGAN: WILFRID CLARENCE, Preston.
 SMITH: LEONARD FREDERICK, Belper.
 WILLCOCKS: REGINALD WALLACE, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ELECTION: 8 MAY 1933

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 8 May 1933. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 18 April 1933.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

LALEWICZ: MARJAN, Professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Warsaw; Street ut Gornoshaska 41, Warsaw, Poland. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (12)

BRUCE: JOHN CLAYTON COLLINGWOOD [A. 1919], Clock Tower Chambers, 1 Victoria Parade, Torquay; Vue Charmante, Chelston, Torquay. Proposed by Norman G. Bridgman, Arthur H. Ough and Major W. N. Couldrey.
 KNIGHT: GEORGE WILLIAM [A. 1919], 60 Warwick Square, S.W.1; Windyridge, Reigate Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey. Proposed by C. Stanley Peach, John Murray and J. Stanley Heath.
 MILLER: BERNARD ALEXANDER, B.Arch. Liverpool [A. 1920], 3 Abercromby Square, Liverpool; 40 Glenmore Road, Oxtou, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.
 PINSENT: CECIL ROSS [A. 1908], 17 Via delle Terme, Florence, Italy. Proposed by Walter S. A. Gordon, E. Stanley Hall and Lord Gerald Wellesley.
 RAE: DONALD CAMERON, Dip.Arch.(Abdn.) [A. 1922], Municipal Architect and Building Surveyor, Singapore, Straits Settlements. Proposed by Major P. Hubert Keys, F. Dowdeswell and F. Dorrington Ward.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

IREDALE: ATHELSTAN LINTON, Landour, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Proposed by H. Stratton Davis, Thomas Overbury and Harold F. Trew.
 MAUGHLEN: ROBERT, M.C., 2 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Little Callerton Mill, Ponteland, Northumberland. Proposed by H. L. Hicks, G. E. Charlewood and F. N. Weightman.
 MORRIS: JAMES, Union Castle Buildings, Adderley Street, Cape Town; "Hillcote," Riverstone Road, Wynberg. Proposed by W. Hawke, Wm. J. McWilliams and H. J. Brownlee.
 SEAL: ARTHUR JOHN, Theatre Chambers, Hinton Road, Bournemouth; 35 Grove Road, Bournemouth. Proposed by Wallace A. Greenen, A. G. S. Bailey and Henry R. Collins.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

DAVIS: WILLIAM JAMES, 8 Newhall Street, Birmingham; Old Moor Hall, Sutton Coldfield. Proposed by C. E. Bateman, F. Barry Peacock and W. Norman Twist.

JOHNSON: THOMAS HENRY, M.T.P.I., 20 Priory Place, Doncaster; "Oakwood," Doncaster. Proposed by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, T. Alwyn Lloyd and Barry Parker.

SAUNDERS: CHARLES, Bank Chambers, Kettering; Westbury, Kettering. Proposed by J. A. Gotch, Lt.-Col. J. W. Fisher and Col. John Brown.

AS ASSOCIATES (17)

BROWN: CLIFFORD WILLIAM, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 86 Grove Hall Drive, Beeston, Leeds. Proposed by John C. Procter, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

DRURY: GEORGE BURROWS, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], "Springfield," 13 Caythorpe Road, West Park, Leeds. Proposed by John C. Procter, G. H. Foggitt and B. R. Gribbon.

HORSBURGH: ERNEST REGINALD, B.Arch.(Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 17 Victoria Road, Waterloo, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.

KENYON: GEORGE, Dip.Arch.(Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 2 Wellington Field, Sefton Park, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Herbert J. Rowse and Edward R. F. Cole.

LINGWOOD: PERCY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley, Wakefield. Proposed by John C. Procter, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

McLAY: MISS LORNA MACLEOD [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 14 Ashwood Villas, Headingley, Leeds. Proposed by John C. Procter, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

MAYO: MISS MARY ISABEL, Dip.Arch.(Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Shire Oak Dene, Headingley, Leeds. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and H. P. G. Maule.

MONTAGUE: ALBERT VICTOR, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], "Lyndhurst," 69 Stainbeck Road, Chapel Allerton, Leeds. Proposed by John C. Procter, G. H. Foggitt and B. R. Gribbon.

NAYLOR: DAVID WALTER, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 14 Vine Terrace, Richardshaw Lane, Stanningley, near Leeds. Proposed by Wm. C. Fenton, John C. Procter and Percy Robinson.

REES: HENRY TREHEARNE [Special Examination], 5 Gypsy Road, West Norwood, S.E.27. Proposed by Sir R. J. Allison, John H. Markham and G. Mackenzie Trench.

RICE: EDWIN MARSHALL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Seckar Vale, Woolley, near Wakefield, Yorks. Proposed by W. Harold Watson, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

RICHARDS: LEONARD FRANCIS [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], 181 Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, E. P. Wheeler and Fredk. R. Hiorns.

SATHE: LAXMAN VISHNOO [Special Examination], 41 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. Proposed by D. W. Ditchburn, E. C. Henriques and H. Foster King.

SAURIN: CORMAC PATRICK, B.A.(Arch.) [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 22 Richmond Road,

Ilford, Essex. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Thomas H. B. Scott and S. Phillips Dales.

SIMPSON: RICHARD GEORGE [Final], 66 Kambala Road, Bellevue Hill, Sydney, Australia. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, Alex. G. Bond and A. F. B. Anderson.

STAMMERS: MISS CONSTANCE SHIRLEY [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Primrose Hill, Barr Common, near Walsall. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and A. T. Butler.

WALLACE: ALASTAIR FREW [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Solsgirth, Kirkintilloch. Proposed by A. G. Henderson, John Keppie and William J. Smith.

AS LICENTIATES (11)

BEGLEY: REUBEN JOSEPH, c/o A. W. Blomfield, Esq., Stag Brewery, Pimlico, S.W.1; 31 Vincent Road, Coulsdon, Surrey. Proposed by Paul Phipps, Oswald P. Milne and W. E. Couch.

COMPER: JOHN BAPTIST SEBASTIAN, 228 Knights Hill, S.E.27. Proposed by Arthur T. Bolton, Fredk. R. Hiorns and Alfred H. Barnes.

CORNEY: JOHN WILLIAM, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby; Fernyn Woods, Allestree, Derbyshire. Proposed by George H. Widdows, Major T. Cecil Howitt and William T. Benslyn.

GREGSON: SYDNEY, Assistant County Architect, County Hall, March, Cambs; "Keighley," Wisbech Road, March. Proposed by Albert Herbert, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

McNAB: JAMES, 121 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2; 33 Dudley Drive, Hyndland, Glasgow, W.2. Proposed by James Miller, John Keppie and John Watson.

MAYHEW: JAMES WILLIAM, King's Buildings, Smith Square, S.W.1; 57 Ludwick Way, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Proposed by Gervase Bailey, Harry W. Ford and A. W. D. Reid.

PUGH: LESLIE, c/o Arthur Brocklehurst, Esq., 30 Watergate Street, Chester; 11 Park Walk, Newton Park, Chester. Proposed by Arthur Brocklehurst, Gerald Sanville and Herbert H. Brown.

THOMAS-MEDHURST: CHARLES EVANS, Calle Suipacha 600, Buenos Aires, Argentina; "Villa Mack," Camino Gobernador Ugarte-Llavallol, F.C. Sud, Buenos Aires. Proposed by E. Lauriston Conder, Sydney G. Follett and James Smith.

TUXFORD: GEORGE, Messrs. Harry Gill & Son, 11 Park Row, Nottingham; 3 Oxtown Avenue, Sherwood, Nottingham. Proposed by John Woollatt and applying for election under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

WESTCOTT: LT.-COL. GEORGE, O.B.E., J.P., Game Cock Chambers, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester; Mosley Lodge, Wilmslow Road, Cheshire. Proposed by Francis Jones, Dr. Percy S. Worthington and J. Hubert Worthington.

WHEATLEY: ARTHUR HENRY, 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2; 13 Esplanade Gardens, Scarborough. Proposed by And. N. Prentice, Sir Banister Fletcher and Herbert Read.

Notices

THE NINTH GENERAL MEETING

The Ninth General Meeting of the Session 1932-33 will be held on Monday, 24 April 1933, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the Eighth General Meeting held on Monday, 3 April 1933; formally to admit members and students attending for the first time since their election.

To read the following Paper: "Competitions—Past and Present," by Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.] and Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E. [F.].

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

A Special General Meeting will be held on Monday, 24 April 1933, at the conclusion of the Ninth General Meeting, for the following purpose:—

To consider the Council's proposal to amend the Bye-laws to provide for the election of an Honorary Treasurer who shall be an ex-officio member of the Council.

If the proposal is approved to pass the following resolutions:—

(1) That the Bye-laws be varied by inserting the words "an Honorary Treasurer" after the word "Secretary" in Bye-law 28(a); inserting the words "the Honorary Treasurer" after the word "Secretary" on line three of Bye-law 34; inserting the words "or Honorary Treasurer" after the word "Secretary" in the tenth line from the end of Bye-law 35; inserting the words "or of the Honorary Treasurer" after the words "Honorary Secretary" in the tenth line of Bye-law 36.

(2) That the following Bye-law to be numbered 31(a) be inserted after the existing Bye-law 31, viz.:—

"31(a). The Honorary Treasurer shall be eligible to be re-elected from year to year provided that no Honorary Treasurer who has filled the office for six successive years shall be eligible for re-election as Honorary Treasurer until the expiration of two years from the termination of his tenure of office."

(3) That the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such amendments to the Bye-laws as are required to give effect to the foregoing resolutions.

EXHIBITION AT THE R.I.B.A.

A collection of photographs, etc., of work carried out by the Department of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings under the direction of Sir Charles Peers, C.B.E., M.A., P.S.A. [F.], Royal Gold Medallist, is now on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Meeting Room and will remain open daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., until Wednesday 12 April, inclusive.

POPULAR LECTURES

The remaining lecture in the series of six popular lectures illustrated by lantern slides on "How to Look at London" will be held in the R.I.B.A. Meeting Room on Wednesday 12 April, when Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.] will take as his subject "What London Might Be." The lecture will commence at 6 p.m., and will last about one hour. Admission will be free.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members' subscriptions, Students' and Subscribers' contributions became due on 1 January 1933.

The amounts are as follows:—

Fellows	£5	5	0
Associates	£3	3	0
Licentiates	£3	3	0
Students	£1	1	0
Subscribers	£1	1	0

NOTE.—By a resolution of the Council dated 20 July 1931, the subscriptions of R.I.B.A. members in the transoceanic Dominions who are also members of allied societies in those Dominions are reduced to the following amounts as from 1 January 1932:—

Fellows	£3	3	0
Associates	£2	2	0
Licentiates	£2	2	0

COMPOSITION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas), with a further payment of £29 8s. on being admitted as a Fellow.

In the case of members in the transoceanic Dominions who are members of allied societies in those Dominions, the following basis will operate:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £52 10s. (50 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £31 10s. (30 guineas), with a further payment of £21 (20 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years, and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute, with a minimum composition of £6 6s. in the case of Fellows and £4 4s. in the case of Associates and Licentiates.

NEW CLASSES OF RETIRED MEMBERS

Under the provisions of the revised Bye-law No. 15 applications may now be received from those members who are eligible for transfer to the class of "Retired Fellows," "Retired Associates," or "Retired Licentiates."

The revised Bye-law is as follows:—

"Any Fellow, Associate or Licentiate who has reached the age of fifty-five and has retired from practice may, subject to the approval of the Council, be transferred without election to the class of 'Retired Fellows,' 'Retired Associates,' or 'Retired Licentiates,' as the case may be, but in such case his interest in, or claim against the property of, the Royal Institute shall cease. The amount of the annual subscription payable by such 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall be £1 1s. od., or such amount as may be determined by resolution of the Council, excepting in the case of those who have paid subscriptions as full members for thirty years, and who shall be exempt from further payment. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate,' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall have the right to use the affix of his class with the word 'Retired' after it, shall be entitled to receive the JOURNAL and Kalendar, shall be entitled to the use of the Library, and shall have the right to attend General Meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall not engage in any avocation which in the opinion of the Council is inconsistent with that of architecture. Nothing contained in this Bye-law shall affect the rights of persons who at the date of the passing of this Bye-law are members of the classes of 'Retired Fellows' and 'Retired Members of the Society of Architects.'"

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER

Mr. Kenneth Ward, whose name is included in the list of members attending the Annual Dinner on 3 March, and published in the last issue of the JOURNAL, is the President of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society, and not of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects as erroneously stated.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21 the following has ceased to be a member of the R.I.B.A.:—

As Licentiate:

Richard Archibald Winder.

THE BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, CAMBRIDGE

21-24 JUNE 1933

The Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied and Associated Societies will take place at Cambridge from 21 to 24 June 1933. The Cambridge Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects have in hand the preparation of a most attractive programme, and particulars will be issued in due course.

All members and students of the R.I.B.A. and all members of the Allied Societies, the Architectural Association, and the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, are cordially invited to attend the Conference.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of members from all parts of the country, and they are urgently requested to arrange for their hotel accommodation at the earliest possible date so as to avoid the risk of disappointment.

The Executive Committee of the Conference have kindly furnished the following list of hotels with charges:—

Hotel	Accommodation	Bed and Breakfast per person	Full board per day for minimum of three days.
University Arms Hotel	80-90	12/6	£1 1s. includes Room, Bath, Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, but not afternoon tea
Blue Boar Hotel	50-60	9/6	15/6 (16/6 for one day)
Garden House Hotel	36-40	8/6-9/6	—
Bull Hotel	60	12/-	18/-
Ye Olde Castel Hotel	40	9/-	14/6
Total	290	—	—

A list of University Lodging Houses, etc., is being prepared by the Accommodation Sub-Committee and will be published in due course.

Special accommodation at cheap rates is being sought for Student Members who desire to attend the Conference.

The Steward of Trinity Hall has arranged to accommodate a limited number of members who particularly wish to stay in College. Members who desire to take advantage of this arrangement are requested to notify the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

ARCHITECTS' CAMP

It is proposed to hold a camp for men members of the Conference, should they prefer this method of spending the few days in Cambridge to that of staying at a hotel or in rooms.

Apart from the fact that a considerable saving would be incurred by this method, it is also pointed out that by mingling in camp an excellent opportunity is given for forming acquaintances and friendships.

The camp will last from Wednesday, 21 June, till Saturday, 24 June, inclusive.

1. *Site.*—The camp site, which is served by 'bus routes is in the grounds of Trumpington Hall, just two miles from the centre of Cambridge.

There will be adequate latrine and washing accommodation, the camp being staffed by Cambridge University Rover Scouts.

2. *Motor Cars.*—Campers' private cars may be brought on to the site, but they cannot be kept under cover.

3. *Bathing.*—There is bathing in the River Granta which adjoins the camp site.

4. *Meals.*—It is anticipated that campers will prefer to get their meals in Cambridge; thus only Breakfast will be provided at a reasonable charge.

5. *Tents.*—Tent accommodation can be provided (*i.e.*, tents holding up to 4 or 6, or even more). IT WILL GREATLY ASSIST IF CAMPERS WILL BRING THEIR OWN TENTS—"HIKE" OR OTHERWISE—IF THEY OWN THEM.

6. *Charges.*—Owing to the fact that numbers of campers are unknown it is not possible to state the amount of the charges, but this will be of the minimum and payable at the camp.

Charges will be due to: Organisation, Hire of Equipment, Breakfasts, 2s. 6d. booking fee in advance.

7. *Suggested Camp Gear* (not inclusive).—Own tent (if possible). Ground sheets. Blankets or Sleeping-bag. Plates, mug, knife, fork, spoon.

8. *Intending Campers.*—Will those wishing to attend the camp kindly forward the following information to the Camp Chief, to arrive not later than Wednesday 31 May 1933.

1. Date of arrival.
2. Date of departure.
3. Will you be bringing your own tent?
4. If your own tent is to hold more than yourself, please include names together.
5. If you require tent accommodation for a party, please include names together.
6. Will you require space in the camp car park?

The above information should be accompanied by a booking fee of 2s. 6d. per head, which cannot be returned in the event of non-attendance, but will be deducted from the camp charges.

All correspondence with regard to the Architects' Camp to be addressed to the Camp Chief: PETER BURTON, Esq., B.A., c/o H. C. Hughes, Esq., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.

Competitions

ANTWERP: TOWN PLANNING COMPETITION

The Council of La Société Intercommunale de la rive gauche de l'Escaut invite proposals for a scheme for the replanning of the area situated on the bank of the river opposite Antwerp.

Proposals submitted will be examined by a Jury consisting of:

- Dr. H. P. Berlage, The Hague.
Mons. H. Prost, Paris.
Mons. le Baron Horta, Brussels.
Mons. Henry Van de Velde, Brussels.
Mons. P. De Heem, Antwerp.
Mons. G. De Ridder, Antwerp.
Mons. J. de Bruey, Antwerp.

Premiums: 100,000 francs, two of 50,000 francs and four of 25,000 francs.

Last day for sending in proposals: 31 May 1933.

The programme and necessary plans relating to the competition may be obtained on application to the offices of the Society, 26 Rue Arenburg, Antwerp. Deposits, 20 francs for the programme and 80 francs for the plans.

MANCHESTER: EXHIBITION HALL

Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., the organisers of the Manchester Building Trades Exhibition, invite architects who are British subjects, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Exhibition Hall for Manchester.

Assessors: Mr. H. S. Fairhurst [F.].

Mr. A. J. Hope [F.].

Mr. J. Hubert Worthington, O.B.E. [F.].

Premiums: £150, £75 and £25.

Last day for receiving designs: 13 April 1933.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Competition Manager, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

PRESTWICK, AYRSHIRE: PROPOSED BURGH CHAMBERS, ETC.

The Town Council of the Burgh of Prestwick invite architects resident in Great Britain, who have been in practice for at least twelve months prior to 1 March 1933, to submit in competition, designs for new Burgh Chambers, Municipal Offices and Public Baths.

Assessor: Mr. A. G. Henderson [F.].

Premiums: £200, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 8 May 1933.

Last day for applying for conditions: 15 March 1933.

SURBITON: NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

We understand from the Assessor in this competition, Mr. C. Ernest Elcock [F.], that there has been a tremendous response to the invitation to intending competitors to send in their names. Well over 300 applications were received, which will mean that something like 1,500 sheets of drawings will have to be examined. Conditions will be issued shortly to all who have applied.

THE BUILDING CENTRE COTTAGE COMPETITION

We understand that the Building Centre is arranging to erect a pair of sample cottages from the winning design of the above competition on a site in the West End.

Under Clause 8 of the competition conditions, the right is reserved by the promoters to erect sample cottages from the winning design, but it is intended that this right, so reserved, should apply to the erection of one pair of sample cottages only.

The copyright of all designs submitted, winning or otherwise, will, of course, remain the property of the authors, and the sample cottages erected will naturally be in accordance with the designer's own ideas.

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN: LAY-OUT OF PROMENADE

The Council of the Borough of Douglas, Isle of Man, propose to carry out a large widening scheme in connection with the Promenade, and have decided to hold a competition for the lay-out of the front, including ornamental gardens. They propose to offer premiums of £100, £50 and £25. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

HORNSEY: NEW TOWN HALL

The Borough of Hornsey propose to hold a competition for a new Town Hall, and the President of the R.I.B.A. has appointed Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.] to act as Assessor. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

SLOUGH: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Slough Urban District Council have decided to hold an open competition in connection with the new Council Offices which are to be erected at Salt Hill. Premiums of £150, £100 and £50 will be offered and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.] has been appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. to act as Assessor. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

STOKE NEWINGTON: MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington have authorised the holding of a competition for Municipal Offices and extensions to the Library and Electricity Offices. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

STOKE NEWINGTON: FLATS

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington have decided to hold a limited competition for the flats to be erected in Lordship Road. The following six firms of architects have been invited to compete:—

Mr. W. R. Davidge [F.].

Messrs. Hobden and Porri [F.].

Messrs. Howes [A.] and Jackman [A.].

Mr. E. M. Joseph [A.].

Messrs. E. C. P. and H. Monson [FF.].

Mr. G. E. S. Streatfeild [F.] in conjunction with Mr. Matthew J. Dawson [F.].

The Assessor is Sir Robert Tasker.

(Conditions are under consideration by the Competitions Committee.)

COMPETITION RESULT

DESIGN FOR A FACADE TO A NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Winners:

Kenneth J. R. Peacock [A.]

Brian O'Rourke, M.A. [A.] (Joint authors).

Hon. Mentions:

E. C. Kent [A.], A.A. Dip.

H. A. Townsend, Student R.I.B.A.

G. D. Griffiths [A.].

Hilary Bannatyne Lewis [A.].

W. Crabtree, Dip.L'pool [A.].

Members' Column

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Messrs. EMPSALL, CLARKSON AND CLARKE, F.R.I.B.A., have removed their offices to 18, North Park Road, Manningham, Bradford. They retain their old telephone number: Bradford 1640.

The address of Mr. G. GREY WORNUM [F.], as from April 7, will be 39, Devonshire Street, W.1. Telephone No.: Welbeck 5932.

Mr. J. RAWORTH HILL, L.R.I.B.A., has transferred his offices to larger premises at No. 11, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. New Telephone Number: Victoria 2268/9.

Mr. M. C. BROAD [F.] has changed his address to Calle Adolfo Berro 1119, Paso Molino, Montevideo, Uruguay, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. H. Douglas Kidd, A.R.I.B.A., has changed his address from 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, to: 12 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8522.

Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A., has changed his office address from 158 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, to: Southern House, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Tel. No.: Mansion House 4964.

Messrs. Adams, Thompson and Fry have moved their offices from 121 Victoria Street to 58 Victoria Street. Their telephone number is unaltered from Victoria 7087.

OFFICE TO LET

COMPLETE Office to let; 3 rooms and lavatory; fitted for architect; self-contained; 2nd floor, just off Victoria Street; relatively cheap.—Box No. 3033, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW PRACTICE

MR. LESLIE ROSS, A.R.I.B.A., has commenced practice at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues at that address.

JUNIOR PARTNERSHIP WANTED

L.R.I.B.A. desires to correspond with architect in solitary practice abroad with a view to junior partnership. Over fifteen years' experience of best-class work in London, besides experience abroad. Good knowledge of theodolite and level. First-class references. Apply Box No. 9333, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW PARTNERSHIP

MR. DAVID STOKES, A.R.I.B.A., son of the late Leonard Stokes, P.P.R.I.B.A., has entered into partnership with Messrs. A. Marshall Mackenzie, Son and George, Aberdeen, and with the associated firm Wigglesworth and Marshall Mackenzie, 52, Seymour Street, London, W.1.

MESSRS. J. S. GIBSON AND GORDON have taken into partnership Mr. H. B. KEBEL SMITH, A.R.I.B.A., and the practice will in future be carried on at 2 Devonshire Terrace, Marylebone Road, W.1, under the name of J. S. Gibson, Gordon and Kebel Smith.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

THE partnership that has existed between Mr. B. N. H. Orphoot, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. E. Whiting, F.R.I.B.A. and Mr. W. T. P. Bryce, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from 5 April, 1933.

Messrs. Orphoot and Whiting will take into partnership Mr. Ian Lindsay, B.A. and will practise under the name of Orphoot, Whiting and Lindsay at the same addresses.

Mr. W. T. P. Bryce will take into partnership Mrs. Helen M. Bryce, D.Arch.Edinr., and will practise under the name of W. T. P. and H. M. Bryce at 40 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 2.

THE partnership between Mr. A. B. Scarlett and Mr. R. D. Manning, LL.R.I.B.A., carried on at 10 Gray's Inn Square, W.C., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. R. D. Manning has opened an office at 4 Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey.

Minutes X

SESSION 1932-1933

At the Eighth General Meeting of the Session, 1932-1933, held on Monday, 3 April 1933, at 9 p.m.

Sir Raymond Unwin, President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 33 Fellows (including 12 Members of Council), 17 Associates (including 3 Members of Council), 4 Licentiates, 5 Hon. Associates and a large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Seventh General Meeting held on Monday, 20 March 1933, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Acting Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Sir John William Simpson, K.B.E., elected Associate 1882, Fellow 1900, President 1919/21, Past President of the Franco-British Union of Architects and a member of the Comité Permanent International des Architectes since 1904.

And it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for his loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to his relatives.

The Acting Hon. Secretary further announced the decease of Herbert Clarke, elected Licentiate 1931, Fellow 1932; Arthur Body, elected Associate 1890.

And it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The President delivered an address on the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir Charles Reed Peers, C.B.E., M.A. [F.],

President of the Society of Antiquaries and Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, and called on Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., and Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., F.S.A., Past Royal Gold Medallists, to escort Sir Charles Peers to the platform.

Having been invested with the Medal, Sir Charles Peers expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on him and delivered a brief address.

The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, P.C., M.A., Hon.D.C.L., Warden of New College, Oxford, The Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., the First Commissioner of Works, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., B.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. [Hon. A.], and The Very Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., F.S.A. [Hon. A.] also spoke.

The proceedings closed at 10.5 p.m.

A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME.

(For property in Great Britain only.)

REVISED TERMS.

The A.B.S. Insurance Department is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an *Architect or his Client* in securing the capital for the purchase of a house on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

75 per cent.

of the value of the property as certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST.

4 per cent. Clear of Tax.

LEGAL COSTS AND SURVEY FEE,

also the amount of the first quarter's premium on the Endowment Assurance referred to below, are advanced in addition to the normal loan. If the loan is continued for more than fifteen years the *Survey and Legal Costs will be refunded to the Borrower* on repayment of the loan.

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years or at the *earlier death of the Borrower*.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, ONE-HALF of the amount of the loan agreed upon will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in to his satisfaction.

N.B.—Loans will not be undertaken under this scheme upon:

- (a) Property the value of which is not sufficient to warrant a loan of at least £500 or of which the value exceeds £2,500;
- (b) Property of the bungalow type;
- (c) Property not in the sole occupation of the Borrower.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 0434.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1933: 29 April; 13, 27 May; 17 June; 8, 22 July; 5 August; 9 September; 14 October.

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